

Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

SUGAR OR MOLASSES FOR PRESERVING MEAT.

The season is approaching when farmers will commence slaughtering and laying down meat, such as beef and pork, for use during the com-

Almost every one has some rule by which he governs himself in this operation. The Editor of the Cultivator quotes from the "Montreal Witness" various rules for curing provisions. from which we extract the following in regard to the use of sugar or molasses in preserving cows' urine, says our author, produce thirty-five

"The use of sugar or molasses is gaining fa- ever been used by farmers, vor among packers, as preserving meat in a superior manner, having a finer flavor, keeping ting the waste of this important article we greatbetter and never becoming rusty, and however ly diminish our own available resources for old, never excessively salt. It has been asserted agrestic enrichment. If the urine produced anon high medical authroity, that the use of sugar nually, by our domestic animals, can be safely in curing meat would prevent that fearful disease, sea-scurvy. It has been used in curing crements-and if there be any reliance whatever hams for a long period; indeed, a good flavored to be placed on the results of chemical science. ham cannot be procured without it; but it is of this is a very low apprisal—is it not worth savthe greatest importance in curing beef, which is ing? Most assuredly. to be kept any length of time, or which is required of a fine flavor. It is used in the first process along with the salt for dried provisionssay one pound of sugar, or one pint of molas- the sea-board, and in the vicinity of large cities, ses to four pounds of salt. With pickled meats it is used in the last process along with salt, to extravagant prices, when the same description of pack up the meat in the cask, say about half of fruit from other States is scarcely saleable at any each, sugar and salt."

is meant by first process and last process above coming into bearing generally the fourth year named, we should say that the manner of curing from the seed. We regret, however, that in is as follows: no salt-petre is used. First. The many sections, the prevalence of certain malapieces must consist of beef, six pound pieces; of dies peculiar to the peach, have operated to must be good, and if salt-petre is desired, but less arrested will doubtless have a decided teuvery little should be used. Third. The meat dancy to discourage many by whom its cultivamust be dry rubbed for three or four days, at tion has already been projected and commenced. least once a day, to extract a certain quantity of The following recipe for the cure of diseased water, and to chemically alter the meat. Fourth. peach trees, which we cut from an exchange, The meat must be put into pickle so as to cure may therefore be of service:it sufficiently; in this it should remain ten days, or until it is required to be packed. Fifth. It petre one part, rub them well together until they must be well washed with water; if necessary are intimately mixed. Apply eight ounces of scraped or cut. Sixth. Packed away in barrels with coarse salt, and the package filled up with clean pickle. If they are to be dried or smoked the dry salt is enough.

DUCK RAISING.

Sometime since we received a communication from "Amicus." referring to our queries respecting the best mode of raising ducks. With some other papers it was mislaid until now. He thinks that one reason why ducklings, kept confined in a small place, with very little water, are FERTILE Soils. The efforts of science have generally sickly, is their being too well fed. already succeeded in demonstrating in the most They are killed with kindness. He suggests satisfactory manner, that in order to be fertile, a that, according to the experience of some who soil must contain all the mineral ingredients have been successful in this business, they will which enter into the plants intended to be grown do much better if fed on potatoes boiled and upon it, and under such circumstances, and in mashed with bran and Indian meal, than if fed such condition as to render them easily available on meal alone, or some such concentrated food. by the roots of plants; and in sufficient quantity Also, that a small pond of water is necessary, to ensure a supply, by some judicious and ecoeven though it be an artificial one. We have no nomical system of cultivation, during the growth doubt that they should have access to water. In of the crop, whatever it may be. It should also the case with our ducklings last summer, there be so constituted as to render it easily permeable seemed to be a sort of brain fever. The feathers by the roots-consisting of a due admixture of on one side of the head, and sometimes on both impalpable matter, with a quantum sufficit of sides, would appear to be dry and stuck down to larger particles, so that it may possess the adthe skin, as if they had been pasted down with vantage of porosity, and admit the fructifying glue or gum. On wetting the head these would agents without obstruction to assist in the perbut the extra heat of the part would soon dry it, should also be present in the soil a due propormained of her brood, carried them to a stream the agency of air and water. of water, threw them all in, and told them to shirk for themselves-"live or die, sink or swim." Such a quacking of joy and thanksgiving never arose from a duck pen before. There was any ommending lime to the amount of a peck or half amount of fluttering and paddling and quacking bushel, applied annually around peach trees, and squawking and swimming and diving and says: spattering the water in every direction, for more handsome as any dandies in duckdom.

for them to fish up, by plunging their heads the high recommendations it receives." under water, and sometimes standing on their PLATFORM BALANCE MANUFACTURE. We heads when the water is so deep as to require it were not aware that platform and other nice balin reaching the grain. When they are fed in ances were manufactured any where in Maine this way there is not much danger of "brain At the Cattle Show in Vassalboro', we saw exfever," if cold bathing is a preventive. Even hibited some fine specimens of platform balances, when fed with a mush, made of corn and cob manufactured by Messrs. Alden & Co., in Watmeal ground up and boiled with apples,—a dish erville, in this county. They were well made which they are very fond of, they will, after eat- and nicely finished, and what is of more consein order to drink and dip their heads in, and then return for another onset, and thus keep travelling back and forth until they have satisfied their back and the nursery of patriotism and virtue differently.

At Burlington, Vt., on Sunday, the 18th, the science of the nursery of patriotism and virtue differently.

At Burlington, Vt., on Sunday, the 18th, the science of the energy of the here, and little trouble attending the energy of the here, and little trouble attending the energy of the here, and little trouble attending the energy of the here, and little trouble attending the energy of the here, and little trouble attending the energy of the here, and little trouble attending the energy of the here is no expense, and little trouble attending the energy of the here is no expense, and little trouble attending





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appetites. We believe the best method of raising ducks, and in fact every thing else, is to let nature guide.

URINE OF ANIMALS.

Do our farmers, as a general thing, pay suffiient attention to the preservation of this valuaole means of fertility? In how many instances do we find any efforts made to economize it, or render its great wealth available for the sustesance and support of crops. According to an English Agricultural author, the quantity of liquid manure produced in one year by a single cow, is equal to fertilizing one and one-fourth acres of ground, producing effects as permanent as do the solid excrements. A cord of soil, saturated with urine, is equal to a cord of the best rotted dung. If the liquor and the solid evacuations, including the litter, are kept separate, and soaking up the urine by loam, it has been found they will manure land, in proportion, by bulk, of seven liquid to six solid, while their acutual value is as two to one. One hundred pounds of pounds of the most powerful salts which have

Can any one question the fact that by permitestimated at one half the value of the solid ex-

PEACHES.

This desirable fruit is now extensively cultivated in New England, especially in towns near where there is always a ready market for it at price. The peach tree is one of remarkably In order that our readers may understand what easy cultivation, having a rapid growth, and

"Take common salt eight parts, and of salt this mixture to each tree of five years old and over, upon the surface of the ground, in immediate contact with its trunk. This mixture, thus applied, will destroy entirely all the worms and grubs; but to more effectually preserve your trees, sow over the whole orchard at the rate of two bushels of the above mixture to the acre. This method has never failed to increase the size and improve the flavor of the fruit, to prevent the yellows as well as to destroy the worms." we would be well with the wear well with the well

come into place, and remain for a short time; fection and maturation of the crop. There and give the feathers the same appearance again. tion of matter capable of undergoing chemical Finding that they were all in a fair way to die in changes, and intermixed therewith, a supply of this manner, we took the old duck and what re- organic particles, capable of decomposition thro'

LIME AROUND APPLE TREES.

The editor of the Maine Cultivator, after rec-

"An old farmer of much discrimination, obthan an hour. All but two, which were too far served to us recently, that he had made it a reggone when liberated, "made a live of it," and ular practice, for several years, to sow caustic have now got to be grown up ducks, and as lime around his apple trees in the spring. He had noticed that a tree standing in the immediate There is, no doubt, danger of giving them, vicinity of his dwelling, had all at once put forth when first hatched, too much water; especially with renewed energy, and he was at a loss, for in the earlier part of the season, when the some time, to define the cause. On inquiry, he weather is cool and chilly. The young are in found that a quantity of lime, which had accidanger of becoming chilled through and dying.

The domestic ducks which are commonly raised, are undoubtedly natives of warmer regions than ours, and being better fed than when in a wild and to this, as the principal cause, he immediately state, lay and hatch their young earlier than the season will allow for successful rearing of them unless protected. We believe that the wild cident, he purchased twelve casks of lime, and species of duck that breed in this vicinity, do not hatch out their broods until about the middle that it produced immediately beneficial effects. of June. It is natural for them to take most of Not the health of the trees only, but the quality their food under water, and nothing pleases the of the fruit also was greatly improved. We flock that we have better, than to have corn would advise our readers to make trial of this thrown into the brook, where the water is shoal, experiment and see whether it is deserving of

AUGUSTA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1846.

EFFECTS OF CULTIVATION. Buffon asserts that wheat is a factitious grain, and there is scarcely a vegetable, whatever its present char- I read the communication on top dressing with naturally. "Rye, rice, barley, and even oats, much manure is lost by ploughing it in. I have cannot be found wild, that is to say, growing naturally, in any part of the world." All have been modified by the industry and skill of man, from their originals, and to such a degree as not to admit of our recognizing them, or even of discovering their relations. Such are the effects of cultivation, that from a small, bitter Chilian oot, we have succeeded in obtaining the potato. From the acrid and nauseous apium graveolens. omes the delicious celery, and from the diminutive colewort, with its seven distinctive leaves, and ungrateful flavor, the sapid and nutritive cabbage of a dozen pounds weight.

LIME IN PLANTING TREES. It is asserted in an English publication, that a large plantation of trees has been formed within a few years past without the loss of a single tree, and this, says the writer, has been effected simply by putting a small quantity of lime in the hole before introducing the tree. Four bushels of lime are said to be sufficient for an acre. The lime, however, should be observed, must be thoroughly mixed with the loam, in order that it may be reached with equal facility in every direction by the roots as its effect is to push forward the tree during the precareous stage of its existence, and when the new fibres, beginning to start and ramify from the tap-root, require a supply of readily appropriable nutriment throughout their whole

We have often used lime-usually its hydrate. in setting fruit trees, and have rarely known it fail of the best effects.

ual of much practical experience informs us that best food, and in the best possible manner. green "ELDER" deposited in and about the mows of the common mullein, will drive rats from much.

CRANBERRIES FROM A CORNFIELD.

Mr. Editor-Having been a subscriber for the Ploughman for more than a year, and having taken great interest in it, and more so as I take great delight in cultivating all kinds of fruit to nsiderable extent, and finding much said in regard to cultivating the club [shrub] cranberry in me of your columns last winter, and not findto try an experiment on the wild ones that are in last spring, and has given bloody milk for the an acre; the soil was of a loamy nature. I have tried, and see no good result. I still conplanted corn on the same land the season before, tinue to milk her, and feed it to the hogs, in and cut up some of the plants with a hoe about hopes that there is something I can do for her the vines; both did equally as well. My method breed which I wish to keep on my farm." was to set out between the old hills my plants Blood in milk arises from the rupture of blood pint of berries; I herewith send you one of the also send you a box of the cranberries.

ABEL BURNHAM. Essex, Oct. 9th, 1846.

s by Mr. Burnham, and we declare them the argest and handsomest that we have ever seen. If such cranberries can be grown on high and bear the good kinds of grass.

Yet as this experiment may not be decisive. ve would have other trials of a similar kind. We hope to hear still more of the results of experiments which we have urged our readers to twenty five for the other?

ws. [Ed. Mass, Pl.

endousness of their schemes. When Brunnel profit—seven times as much as your middling ndertook to make a road way under the Thames cow! was thought the ultimatum of bold and visionast achievements of the last quarter of a centuy, where money, skill and determined enterprise have operated together, we would feel cauious in declaring it impossible. [Ex.

of rain or river water on a fresh rennet bag; boil keeping. hem down to one quart, and strain; when suffi- Yet who will give fifty dollars for a good cow

MANURE AND ITS APPLICATION.

Messrs. Editors: In your paper of last week, acter, on our farms, that can be found growing great pleasure. It has been my opinion that tried several ways, and at several seasons of the year; and I have come to the conclusion that the best time to plough green sward is in July and

August, as soon as the crop of grass is gathered. The best method of manuring is to spread on a good coat of manure after the ground is ploughed, and harrow it in well. If desired. scatter in some turnep seed, and a good crop can be obtained with less injury to the land than at any other time, and they will not come amiss for

cattle in the winter and spring. The next winter the same ground should be ploughed again and another dressing of manure put on as before, and harrowed in well; and then the seed may be put in with or without manuring in the hill, and a good crop will be obtained.

It should be observed in all cases, that deep ploughing is absolutely requisite to prevent drought in high or clayey land, and to drain off water in low land. By mixing the manure with the soil, as above described, plants have their food all prepared, both for early and late crops. In an orchard I have tried ploughing in manure, and spreading it on as a top dressing, but in no case has it done so well as ploughing first and harrowing in a good coat after. I should think that twice as much benefit is obtained from the manure as by depositing it under the furrow

In every ploughing, some of the subsoil should be turned up. By pursuing the above method, a farmer, in a short time, would have his whole farm in a good high state for cultivation, and To PROTECT GRAIN FROM RATS. An individ- never regret that he had given to his plants the

While speaking of manure, I would say that of hay and grain, will prove an effectual pre- no farmer should be without a cellar to his barn, ventive against the depredations of mice and and he should house his cattle every night so as rats. These animals are frequently very de- to save all the manure, both liquid and solid. structive in their ravages, and if a remedy so If this was done, and all the bushes, weeds and simple and easy of attainment is efficacious, it sods, were put into this cellar, and a few hogs, deserves to be known and remembered by all. if kept there, would mix it, and when a load of We have long known that the stalks and leaves mud should be added, it would help it very

In the fall rake up and put in all the leaves this plant that is as disgusting to their ratships that can be obtained, and they will pay three as was the leek to ancient Pistol-they "cannot fold for the labor expended. I make my barn cellar a general deposit for all kinds of rubbish that I wish to get out of sight, and in the spring it comes out good manure paying me well for my trouble. S. A. SHURTLEFF.

Spring Grove, Sept. 17, 1846. [Boston Cultivator.

BLOODY MILK.

Mr. Wildman of Castile, says: "I wish to ask of you, or some of your correspondents, what I ng it very easy to obtain the plants, I concluded can do for a likely young cow I have that came growing in our swamps. I commenced the mid- last two or three weeks. I have had recome of last April and set out about one-third of mended garget root and nitre, both of which six inches square on the turf, others nothing but that will restore her milk, as she is of a superior

without ploughing or harrowing. The first of vessels in the lacteal gland, where the milk is June I went over all the old hills with my culti- secreted from arterial blood. One has to rely ator, making it all smooth and light. I then mostly on Nature to heal the bleeding vessels. ped the plants, and made no use of any manure; Quack nostrums can do but little good at best, hey have done wonders, to my astonishment and may injure the general health of a valuable hey bloomed about the 20th of July. The fruit cow. Milk very gently three times a day, and s large and handsome, many of the hills yielding wash the bag in cold water, made colder by the solution of a little salt. The object of frequent anches which has grown since the 20th of Ju- milking is to avoid the great distension of the , and the vines now cover the whole ground. vessels in the gland, and their liability to bleed; while the application of cold water will serve, like applying it to the forehead or back of the neck to check bleeding at the nose, to contract We have received the box of cranberries sent the open mouths of the capillaries which exude blood into the milk. [Genesee Farmer.

A MIDDLING COW AND A GOOD COW.

A middling cow will yield five pounds of dry ground, the bog-meadows may be given up butter per week, while a good cow will yield ten. Now offer both of these for sale-the middling animal being as large and handsome as the good one. How many purchasers, think you, will give fifty dollars for the one rather than

try. One pint of berries on each hill, as far Let us make a reasonable estimate. It costs part as bean hills, would give 125 bushels per thirty dollars a year to keep a cow, and the produce of a middling one is worth thirty-six dol-Mr. Burnham says that the box of cranberries lars. Your cow earns you six dollars over and ent by him to the Cattle Show, at Lynn, Mass., above the keeping. But your good cow earns was mistaken for wild cranberries from mead- you seven times six! She yields twice as much milk and butter, yet the cost of her keeping is The English, though sometimes said to be less the same as the other. Her earnings are seventy ractical in their philosophy than the French, two dollars; and if you deduct her keeping (30 re yet generally most remarkable for the stu- dolls.) you have forty two dollars for her annual

Have we made any mistake in the figures: ry projects. A far more gigantic one still, has Let's try again:-Farmer A. keeps one good han a cast iron tunnel beneath the sea, to pass vield just as much as A.'s cow (72 dolls.) A. rom Calais to Dover, a distance of more than deducts the cost of keeping (30 dolls.) B. deducts wenty miles. Such an undertaking appears at costs of keeping (60 dolls.) A.'s profits, above first view, foolishly bold and visionary; and perhaps it is really so; but when we look at the B.'s profits above the keeping of two cows are twelve dollars. On one cow there would be six dollars.

Have we put a very uncommon case? Go into the yard of any careful farmer, who keeps twelve cows, and he will tell you that some of To dry a cow of her milk. Pour two quarts them yield twice as much as others on the same

iently cool, give it as a drink to the cow, and when he can have a middling cow for twentyshe will be dry in 48 hours. She should be kept five? We answer, -not one farmer in twenty. on hay, straw, or other dry food two or three And this is the reason why so few are willing days previously and several days subsequently. to devote themselves to the raising of superior stock. We have no bidders. Our people think A celebrated author justly observes that "Ag-

NO. 45.

AGRICULTURAL HYMN.

[The following Hymn, by GEO. LUNT of Newburyport, as sung at the public exercises of the Essex Agricultural society, at Lynn, Mass.]

Once more amid the harvest fields with autumn's stores embrowned. With flowers and fruits and golden grain in rich profusion

crowned. lehind our steps the sum er fades, before us all appear The lines that with their glory paint the closing time of

for us unfold her mighty heart and give us all her charms:

Once more we've met the summer's sun amid the blaze of And gathered Nature's bounties in, beneath the harvest

The forest leaves of late so fresh, lie strewed and withered

The birds that filled the living air have spread their wonted far beneath another sky, to seek another spring.

its reign.

train, For hopes that flushed the vernal hour have found their

nd smiles should cheer the wintry hearth where plenty decks the board. Like men we met our honest toil with every rising morn,

Like men we bore the fervid heat amid the bending corn, And now with grateful hearts we come to bless the bounte ous Power.

Vhose goodness sent the ripening sun, and poured the kindly shower. And still to seek thy fostering hand and own thy constant

Care, May we and ours to endless years thy constant

crowns our days, And still to Thee, Almighty Lord! eternal be the praise.

THE POTATOE DISEASE.

The following very curious article we take from the Berwick Advertiser of 8th of Eighth Whitehouse, the writer, and says his statements may certainly be relied on. It behoves every one to throw all the light he can upon the disease and its remedies, that is so widely and seriously affecting the Irish potatoe. Wherever it can be done, we would advise the farmer to lime his potatoe ground. For many years, while on a farm, the editor never failed to have a good crop of potatoes on ground which he had limed: he uniformly believed that lime was especially favorable to that root. This, however, was pefore the appearance of the potatoe disease. nstead of tracing the cause of this nulady to a particularly wet season, or particularly dry season, we apprehend-like epidemics among ourelves and our cattle—it must be attributed to circumstances which have bitherto entirely eluded our perceptions. There may, however, be an antidote. Let us seek it industriously by experiment and observation. Lime your potatoe [Farmers' Cabinet.

Sir, Allow me to lay before you a statement especting an experiment which I made last year, and am following up this summer, as a probable neans of renovating and improving the qualities of our second necessary of life, potatoes-which have been degenerating for several years back.

Aware that many garden shrubs and heraceous plants have their qualities maintained and improved, by propagating them by cuttings of the stems, rather than by dividing the roots or by seed; in the latter end of June, 1845, 1 planted, in good light soil without manure, cuttings of the the green stalks of early potatoes. scarcely cherished a hope that they would proluce tubers; yet in autumn I found a crop-some of them the size of boys' playing marbles, and nost of them from two to four times that size.

These were planted the 23rd of last February; and now, removing the soil from part of a root. the first and only one that I inspected is full larger, and of finer appearance, than those growing in the same ground and planted with tubers

The cuttings were the tops of the stalks, four or five joints from the top, and cut close under the joint with a very sharp penknife, and with quick, clean, sloping cut. All the long leaves were clipped off, and such of the buds of the stalks as were growing into leaves, shortened a little, except the top buds-taking particular care not to do this so close as to pinch the bud off, or bruise the stalk-as it is out of them that the young tubers grow.

They were planted in a sunny aspect, and shaded, and watered every evening in dry weather, for two or three weeks, until they

egan to grow. This summer I am planting about half, or twothirds of the whole stalks; lying them nearly horizontally, under two or three inches of soil, with the top buds only above ground. The seed will no doubt be more abundant in this length of stalk and horizontal position. I am planting them in portions of ground the size of onion beds, laying a row of plants three inches asunder the whole breadth of the bed, and another row directly opposite, with the top buds of both rows meeting each other. In this way they will need little shade, and will be easily weeded and watered. Asit is rather difficult to furnish shade, I plant some behind any large culinary herbs; and even behind, and between, ridges of growing potatoes. The broad leaves of the former, and the luxuriant stalks of the latter, are a sufficient shade. But these growing potatoes, or herds, are such as will be dug up in the course of three weeks, as this new crop must have sun to mature it. very near together, they need no shade except MAKING A CONQUEST. "Fred," said a wag hink a few stalks and leaves thrown over them, of to a conceited fop, "I know a beautiful creature those weeds, herbs, or cuttings of leafy shrubs, on who de

plants and planted without manure in groun that has not been recently set with potate

I now find young sets growing upon stalks of early potatoes which I planted only three weeks ago. It is, therefore, not too late to plant cuttings of second earlies and the later sorts. I also find that the small stalks produce as well as the thick stalks; so that those who would hesitate to cut the main stalks of their growing crops for this purpose, might succeed by using the small ones. It may be advisable to cover the crop with an addition of light soil, and leave it in the ground until setting time next spring.

This method of endeavouring to improve the potatoe will be more expeditious than that of doing it by the seed of the potato-apple-although that should be persevered in, to obtain varieties-and the produce could be always depended upon to be the same sorts as those from which the cuttings were taken.

If landed proprietors and Horticultural Societies would encourage this mode, and if farmers, nurserymen, market-gardeners, and every cottager who has a few yards of spare fresh ground, would immediately practice it, I believe that in two or three years-through the blessing of Heaven, ever ready to second man's instrumentality,-the whole of the united kingdom would have more abundant crops of this nutritious root, much improved in quality, and the different sorts distinctly classified. It is also highly probable that if cuttings of these new plantations were, from year to year planted in fresh ground, the plague of this mysterious disease might be entirely eradicated. I am planting cuttings of the stalks of those growing from the result of my last year's experiment, and expect that the offspring will be superfine. W. WHITEHOUSE.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. The telegraph is now built from New York,

assing through the intermediate large townsfrom New York to Buffalo, Philadelphia, Bultimore and Washington city-from Philadelphia to Harrisburg (not quite finished we believe)from Boston to Lowell-and it is also being built from Boston to Portland, in Maine: making tozether more than one thousand miles of magnetic wire. Of the productiveness of the stock nothing is yet certainly known, though there seems to be no doubt that it will yield very rich dividends. Last summer, while in Washington, we were informed by Hon. Amos Kendall, that the line between Baltimore and New York, that it had been in operation but a few weeks, and had not been carried across the river to New York city, had yielded \$80 per day. As some evidence of the productiveness of telegraphic investments, he informs us that while he was postmaster general, he put on an express mail from Washington to New Orleans, charging treble postage on letters, and carrying newspaper slips, containing news, free; and that, notwithstanding it was only two days and a half ahead of the regular mail, it yielded an income of \$200 per mile per annum. This sum would build the telegraph, and leave \$40 per mile to defray the ordinary expenses, the first year.

The wires are found to work just as well upon the longest lines as upon the shortest. And month last, which was kindly handed us by a were a continuous line in operation between this all appearance, instantaneous. Were a continuous wire stretched eleven times around the earth the magnetic fluid would pass the distance in one second. It would, were a continuous wire stretched through them, pass through London, Paris, St. Petersburgh, Constantinople, Cape Town, Lima, Cairo (Egypt,) Pekin, and back by the way of Oregon, during the time of one

pulsation of the heart. The question of building a line from here to

Pittsburg, is seriously agitated. The present owners of the patent, are S. F. B. Morse, the original patentee, who owns onehalf; F. O. J. Smith, who owns one fourth; Leonard D. Gale and Alfred Vail, who own one-eighth each. Hon, Amos Kendall is agent for Messrs, Morse, Gale & Vail. The owners of the patent, in their contracts with companies. out the patent against the stock. Then, if a company were to raise \$50,000 to build a line from here to Pittsburg, \$100,000 of stock would be issued, viz: \$50,000 to the company, and \$50,000 to the patentees. The interest upon this sum would be \$6,000. Probably \$160 per mile would build a line, with locust, cedar, and black walnut posts, and finish it in the most perfect working order." [Cincinnati Enquirer, of September 23d.

KNOWLEDGE.

"What an excellent thing is knowledge !" said a sharp looking, bustling little man, to one who was much older than himself. "Knowledge is an excellent thing," repeated he; "my boys know more at six and seven years old, than I did at twelve. They can read all sorts of books, and talk on all sorts of subjects. The world is great deal wiser than it used to be. Every body knows something of everything now. Do you not think, sir, that knowledge is an excellent thing?" "Why, sir," replied the old man, looking

gravely, "that depends entirely upon the use to which it is applied. It may be a blessing or a curse. Knowledge is only an increase of power and may be a bad as well as a good thing." "That is what I cannot understand," said the

bustling little man. How can power be a bad "I will tell you," meekly replied the old man

and thus he went on: "When the power of a horse is under restraint, the animal is useful in bearing the burdens, drawing loads, and carrying his master;-but when that power is unrestrained, the horse breaks the bridle, dashes to pieces the carriage that he draws, or throws his

"I see! I see!" said the little man. "When the water of a large pond is properly conducted by trenches, it renders the fields around fertile; but when it bursts through its banks, it sweeps everything before it, and destroys the produce of the fields."

"I see! I see!" said the little man, "I see!" "When a ship is steered aright, the sail that she hoists up enables her the sooner to get into port;-but if steered wrong, the more sail she carries, the farther will she go out of her course." "I see! I see!" said the little man; "I see

"Well, then," continued the old man, "if you" see these things so clearly, I hope that you can see, too, that knowledge, to be a good thing, must be rightly applied. God's grace in the heart will render the knowledge of the head a blessing; but without this, it may prove a curse." "I see! I see!" said the little man. "I see!"

AUGUSTA, THURSDAY, NOV. 5, 1846. Probate Notices. Those of our friends who have Probate Notices to publish, and would like to have them appear in the Farmer, which circulates extensively in the

Judge of Probate. Job Work, of all kinds, as neatly executed, and on reasonable terms, at the Farmer Office, as at any estab lishment in the State. Funcy jobs printed with all the different colored inks.

County of Kennebec, have only to signify the wish to the

MIGRATION OF BIRDS.

The Editor of the Banner, (Bro. Drew) after quoting a part of our observations on the migration of birds, concludes with the following:-

"There is something mysterious about this. We wish the Doctor would explain the matter more fully. No one is more competent than he to do this. The bob-o-lincolns come to the North to breed, and are a different bird here, than they are after returning to the South. In autumn they appear in immense numbers on the Delaware and other marshy rivers South, and there they are clad in a gray suit and are called the reed-birds. They are the fattest, plumpest little things we ever saw. We ate some at our friend's table in Philadelphia this Fall. They are to birds what smelts are to fish-you must eat right through them without regard to bones. The Pennsylvanians cannot have a respectable bob-o-lincoln as such. They catch, imprison, and tame them; but never can they induce them when the next Spring comes to put on such regimental coats and black gaiters as they wear in New England, nor can the

males be made to sing so sputteringly.

What becomes of the swallows and martins? Dethey migrate South? If so, why do we never see the flocks of them moving over head towards the South, as we do other birds of passage—the pigeons, the ducks, geese, &c.? We can see them go; but no one ever saw flocks of martins travelling South. Not are we apprised of any place at the South where they are ever seen in winter. Here they gather, as the Doctor says, on church steeples, &c. for a few days, and some afternoon about dusk, a cry is given they all start-but where, the Lord knows. Our own opinion inclined to the doctrine of hybernation. We recollect some years ago, some respectable, scientific men in Washington testified that they saw flocks of martins arise from a bog in the spring. Are they not imbedded in mud all winter, even amongst They come in a day, and that a pleasant daysuch a day as they could not elect to appear at thei old homes, if they had been on a seven days journey from the South hither.

As for robins, we are quite sure they never go away from us. It is not uncommon to see them in our Maine forests all winter. Pleasant days bring

Indeed, friend, how can we explain what has

hitherto been inexplicable? Simple and well known as is the fact that many birds change their plumage before migrating, the why and the wherefore has never yet been explained, and probably never will be. Our friend inclines to the old idea that swallows and martins-the swiftest of all birds on the wing-and which, while the season of summer lasts, skim the air like a gleam of light, never resting upon, or having anything to do with the water, do nevertheless plunge into it and burrow down in the filthy mud, like a base crawling reptile, and there spend eight months of the year in a lifeless state as it were. This is not according to the laws of nature, any way you can fix it. Because they are eminently fitted by nature for birds of passage. In forty-eight hours time they could waft themselves from Maine to the very heart of the tropics. Because they are in no sense amphibious animals, as they must be if they plunged themselves into the mud with all their life and activity and faculties at the time, if they went there at all. Because such is their specific gravity that they couldn't sink in water. Because they have been and may be seen in tropical regions during our winter months. Because they have never been seen going into the mudremaining in the mud-or coming out of the mud. If any assert the same, they must either tell what they know to be false, or be most essentially deceived themselves. No-no! It is a libel on the wisdom of Deity, whose works, in every particular, manifest the most accurate adaptation of means to ends, to suppose any thing like it. Would it not be strange indeed to find that, while the brant and the goose and numerous other species of birds, whose life is spent in the water, and which are seldom or pever seen on land, do, at stated periods, leave their place of sojourn and take a long and weary flight to the south on the approach of winter; the swallow and the martin, which are as perfect in their organization as any other birds, and whose habits of life lead them so far from the water, that they seek the company of man and build nests and rear their young under roofs of his erecting, where they can be sheltered even from the dews and rains of heaven, should all at once, without any change of organization,-any preparation whatever, bury themselves down so deep that neither sunlight nor air can reach them, and there lie two-thirds the year? that they should thus become companions to wailing frogs and moping turtles and torpid lizards, animals which God has expressly fitted for such a state of things by coldness of blood, sluggishness of circulation, and organization requiring but little consumption of common air? Such a notion is a libel upon the swallow and a blasphemy against Na-

SCHOOL COMMITTEES. The Superintending School Committee in the several towns of Kennehec county, are reminded of their meeting, which is to take place on the 10th, at Augusta. for the choice of some one to become a member of the Board ot Education. We sincerely hope that there will be a general attendance. For the first time since the organization of the State, we are to have a Board of Education. A board whose duty it will be to have in charge one o the most important institutions in the land-our primary schools. It will be their duty to not only point out all that is wrong and injurious in the present system, but also to devise ways and means of reform, a duty requiring great experience, foresight and wisdom.

Let every member of every Superintending School Committee in the county be present, and as many of the friends of education, also, as can conveniently come. It is an occasion which should not be allowed to pass over slightly. The moral and intellectual welfare of the rising generation in our county and the State is depend ing upon the action which the board may take. for upon the excellence of our primary schools depends our social peace, happiness and liberties.

THEM are QUINCES. Friend Drew, of the Banner, in answer to our remarks respecting quinces growing best on moist land, and our query whether his own soil hadn't a clay subsoil, saith-

"There we have thee on the hip, good Doctor Our sandy loam doth not rest on a clayey subsoil, "by a long chalk." It rests on quicksand, that we know is twenty feet deep, because we have a well as deep; and how much deeper it is we know not. You could hardly find a drier spot, in Kennebec, than that on which our quinces grew."

friend Drew, that you are on such a sandy foundation as that? We always supposed that meeting with Pains on the subject.

from healthy (natte for her puodle dog.

TOO MANY OF YOU TOGETHER.

We have often protested against the propen sity manifested by our young men and maideus, to leave their peaceful and quiet homes in the country and crowd into the city. A correspondent of the Saturday Courier, writing from New York, holds the following language in regard to this subject:

"NEW YORK, Oct. 20, 1845. A. M'MAKIN, Esq.: - Dear Sir-This is reala wonderful city, wonderful for its extremesits elevations and depressions, pride and humili-ty, virtue and vice. What multitudes flock here for employment! From foreign lands, and from all parts of our own land, they come with various expectations, and too often return in disappointment or sink down in despair. Many who come here, expecting to "pick up gold in the streets," find themselves eventually chained, like galley slaves, to some ill requited toil, which will neither afford them the means of comfortable living or of going away. And yet they continue to pour in. Even from your city, I find many seeking a chance of bettering their fortunes in this great thoroughfare of the nation. But let me tell them, and especially young men who are about leaving their farms and their country homes, for life in the crowded city, to consider well the change they propose. Look at the broad lands, the rich soils, and the teeming fields of the open, free, and independent country. How vastly preferable is the healthy and invigorating toil of the honest tiller of the soil, and the chances of comfort and happiness, if not luxury, from Agriculture, to the exceedingly uncertain gains of trade. True, there is a vast amount of wealth and trade constantly accumulating here, but how it piles up, and changes hands, and disappears, is seen by those who look back upon the merchant's life. Through what a succession of struggles and perplexities wealth here si accumulated: and by what sudden, uncontrollable disasters it is swept away. But the getting position in business here, in the first place, is attended with difficulties enough. I know one, and his history is that of thousands, who watched, for months, the chance of even a clerkship, but in vain. The single advertisement of a "clerk wanted" was answered by fifty or a hundred applicants. Competent, educated young men are always found here, out of employment, seeking for bread. The regiment of needy adventurers which left this city, a short time since, for the distant wilds of California, took with it the vonthful, well-educated and reputable son of a recently deceased merchant of this city. The widowed mother is left to struggle as best she may, without the aid of the widow's son, who, after seeking in vain for employment, in despair enlisted as a common soldier. Yet what multitudes are pouring into the over-crowded city, and will still continue to pour!"

It is strange, passing strange, that people had rather suffer splendid misery in a city, than enjoy homely comfort in the country!

In almost every street of our largest cities may be found those, whose pride has brought them to the city, with a belief that they shall find ease and wealth and high distinction, without exertion or labor, and who have either found, or will find, poverty, distress and wretchedness instead. All this is suffered, too, while there are millions and millions of fertile acres of land, in all directions, seemingly beckoning them to come and occupy them, and with but a moderate share of labor, and which, with infinitely more peace and quiet enjoyment, will yield them all the comforts of life. Come out into the country and live like

CONTRAST BETWEEN QUEEN ELIZABETH AND HER SUCCESSOR, JAMES 1ST. Harris, in his address before the Maryland Association, thus draws the contrast between these two sovereigns.

"The contrast between the two sovereigns is exceedingly marked and striking. History, while she presents to our observation, very few such comen as Elizabeth, unfortunately abounds in such men as James. She was distinguished by many of the best characteristics of his sex. He, was a strange blending of the worst weaknesses of hers. Her intellect, strengthened by exercise. and enriched by education, rapidly expanded and matured, embracing, with equal facility, the difficult problems of philosophy, the hidden beauties of literature, and the serious questions of state. His mind, ever subservient to his ruling weakness, was stored with scraps, and phrases and superficialities; and the small stock of the solemn pedant, was paraded with all the trickery of the royal buffoon. Her comprehension was enlarged; his contracted: her perception of character was acute and correct;-the little he possessed, was blunted by prejudice and warped ov partiality. With her, the favorite never ceased to be the subject; with him, the pet of the moment, was the master of the King. Her ministers were chosen from the wisest, her commanders from the bravest, and her judges from the most learned of the realm; and the claims of the applicant for office were guaged by his ability to lischarge its duties. Of the band that surrounded his throne, the most distinguished were old servants of hers, while the most infamous, were creatures of his own making. Her courageous spirit rode in armour through the lines at Tilbury: his craven soul drove him trembling behind his attendants, at the gleaming of a dagger. To the deliberations of the council chamber, she brought extensive information, and sensible speech. He wearied his ministers with crude notions of king craft, and fragments of delectable Latin. As a Queen, she was frugal almost to parsimony, of the public money, while she inlged a woman's fondness for splendor and display. He, poor in pocket, as in spirit, borrowed spoons for his marriage feast; received ambassadors in the stockings of the Earl of Marr, and eounted over, inventory in hand, the jewels of his "beloved wife," before she had been two

NORMAN'S SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL ALMA-NAC FOR 1847. We have received the first number of a neatly printed and well-filled work. bearing the above title, published in New Orleans, by B. M. Norman, and edited by Thomas Affleck, Esq. Affleck is "at home" in the business of getting up interesting and popular almanacs. We remember him as the author of the Western Farmer and Gardeners' Almanaca work which has been the means of disseminating much valuable knowledge abroad, and which has been of great service even beyond the latitude for which the almanac itself was designed. We trust that this enterprise will be as valuable to the South, and that the good people of the "sunny clime" will give it abundant support.

SCRAP OF HISTORY. It appears from some of the political writings of Thomas Paine, that he was the first who proposed the union of the several States into a Federal Government as it now exists. He proposed it to Chancellor Livingston in the spring of 1782, whilst he was minister of foreign affairs. The Continental Congress had recommended a five per cent duty. Some of the States adopted it, some altered it. Virginia repealed it, and Rhode Island rejected it. Paine, in a letter to Livingston, proposed, in order to get over such difficulties, to annex a legislative body to Congress, for, in order to have any law uniform, it must be that either the Congress, as it then stood, must frame the law and the several States adopt it without alteration, or the States must elect a Continental Legisla-

OXFORD CATTLE SHOW.

Waterford, Oct. 31st, 1846. DOCT, HOLMES-Sir :- The Oxford Co. Cattle Show was held at Waterford, on the 21st and 22d of the present month, and considering how far "Un East" we live, was quite a fine ffair. Although the farmers in this section may not have taken much pains to improve their stock by mixing with imported cattle, yet the "hills of old Oxford" produce some fine specimens of cattle for all useful purposes, as the late Exhibition abundantly testified. I suppose you Kennebeckers beat us in Oxen; but we had on the ground 3 year old steers, measuring within an inch of 7 feet, weighing alive, almost 3400 lbs., and capable of breaking up handsomely, to the depth of nine inches, and in 34 minutes, 1-8 of an acre of sward land. Some fine two year old steers, from 5 ft. 10 inches to over 6 ft., were

and proportions. We are rather improving in the horse line. although there was no great number of colts yet old enough for exhibition. Mr. Farrar, of Buckfield, exhibited a fine stallion of the Messenger repose of its possessor;—but on the contrary, breed, which took the first premium. A fine 3 year old colt from Peru, weighing 1180 lbs., of erlasting blessings upon his declining years. the same breed, was awarded the first premium on colts. The sheep showed plainly that if gov- prise, however small or large it may be, is inernment would not protect them, nature would, and their heavy fleeces are better protection than unites these with a common share of judgment tariffs. There are, probably, as many fine sheep and foresight, is destined to thrive and rise in in Oxford as in any county in the State, and far- the world. mers are doing something to make them still better. As to the swine, we went the "whole hog," as the several litters of pigs, from two to five tells in superb style, and which never fails of months old, testified. You tell great pork stories "down east," but you could hardly produce thing like this. A party of middle-aged men finer specimens of porkers than were exhibited

also produced, and yearlings of good size, build

But of all the crops, corn carried the day The first premium was awarded to Mr. Burbank, of Bethel, who certified to having raised 140 bushels and two thirds of a bushel on one acre. Some three or four other farmers in this town. raised from 108 to 112 bushels of sound corn to the acre. This may seem some like "fish stories." but it is a regular corn story, true to the letter, and no mistake. The wheat crops were reported from 25 to 30 bushels per. acre, and none the better for your Scotch prescription, as the only ones who tried it, lost from one third to the whole of their seed. This may be a useful method, but we shall have to get our directions in English next time. The specimens of manufactured articles were not large nor various; yet some fine ploughs and stoves of our own county manufacture were exhibited, from Fryeburg and Paris. The specimens of butter were generally time he employed himself diligently in scouring very fine. Cheese and fruit respectable.

done in their line by any body "up East" or rubbed off in going through the brush-wood and and ingenious, such as rugs, quilts, shawls, ot- ject, or as his necessities required, which was tomans, &c., &c., abundantly proved. Speci- quite often, at first, as he had none of the "ready"

The Oration was useful and satisfactory; and a Poem by a young gentleman from Peru, was highly commended by judges of the matter. On the whole it was a pleasant and useful affair. Never, probably, in the days of rum and militia musters, were so many people assembled together, with so much satisfaction, quietness and good order as on this occasion; and the fact that among the multitude of people for two days, not more than two or three were known even to call for ardent spirit at the the tavern, is a strong proof that better days are not only coming, but are now here. It is not known that ardent spirit was sold for any purpose, or in any quantity on the occasion, all the dealers in the article refusing to sell on these days, even for the purposes for which they were licensed.

TRUE WORSHIP, OR THE SAILORS' BETHEL. A New York correspondent of the Saturday Courier, after describing some of the rich and costly churches of "Gotham," says-

"I patronized-no that wont do-I rather vis ited in the evening, the Sailors' Bethel, in Catharine street. A handful of hardy tars, gathered in "an upper room" to worship God. What a contrast! No gorgeous pillars, or painted baubles; no deep-toned organ, or exhibition of human vanity and pride, and pomp and fashionable folly, to offend the solemn majesty of Heaven! But the humble sailor, come from his home upon the sea, to worship the Almighty hand that had preserved him amid the perils of the deep. There sat, too, the sailor's wife, and the sailor's daughter, come to unite in prayers for the safety of the tar who rides the tempest tost ocean, and who, as he hears the roar of the whirlwind, careering above the mighty waters, thinks of the safe return. "Where two or three are met together in my name," &c., was forcibly brought mind by this night's gathering."

BANGOR BRIDGE. We see, by the Bangor Gazette, that the bridge over the Penobscot between Bangor and Brewer, has been rebuilt, and pened in due form for public use. It is represented to be very strong, substantial and hand-

emigrated from Switzerland in company with

down among the defenders.

This may be a wise plan, but suppose a rifle ball should be sent through your balloon, sir, would. wouldn't you find yourself dropping down among

Co. Ag. Society, at their late Show in Gray.

mett, of a doubtful character, went to a neigh- hear and know of subscriptions being solicited was made, and clotted blood found in that part our deeds of charity to those in need immedi of the head where, it is supposed, he received the blow of the cane. The affair is to be fur- enough and to spare," then may we enlarge the

DISCONTINUED. The "True American," pub- have the means would but relieve those whom lished in Lexington, Ky., has been discontinued. they have in their immediate neighborhoodsmatured before being proposed to the public. is but temporay.

Editorial Scribblings.

BY THE PRINTER'S DEVIL. Small Beginnings.

How apt we are to laugh at the small beginnings of some of our neighbors—how apt to look upon the success of such as begin in a small way as more than problematical—how apt to desire an extensive business, -one that will enable us to get rich in a year or two; fancying that when we have acquired wealth we can buy happiness at will-never dreaming that prudence and economy are sure passports to wealth; and that a oure heart and clear conscience are the main pillars of true happiness. Wealth that is wrung from the hard earnings of honest industry by artifice and oppression, regardless of the widows' woes and the orphans' tears, can never purchase happiness, although it may purchase splendid mansions and their concomitants.

We hold that any business is respectable that is honest and harmless in its nature. And wealth acquired in such a way will never disturb the with a fair share of benevolence, will bring ev-

Now the true secret of success in any enterdustry, perseverance, and economy; and he who

Speaking of perseverance and economy puts us in mind of a "varn" that a friend of ours being received with a hearty laugh. It is someand matrons having assembled at the house of a friend to pass a social evening, the conversation turned upon the subject of perseverance and economy-each one remarking those who had risen from small means to affluence within their acquaintance, and the process by which it had been accomplished. At last, one who had not taken so prominent part in the conversation as many of the others, said he would tell them the adventures of one of his acquaintances who died not many years before-it being a case in

"A bachelor acquaintance of mine," said he, "who at the age of thirty was not worth a dollar in the world, and of rather an eccentric turn, went into one of the extensive wool growing counties of Vermont, and built him a little log hut, where he could perform his own culinary operations and sleep o'nights, while in the day the pastures and hills where the sheep grazed, The ladies of "old Oxford" are not to be out- picking up the locks of wool which the sheep "down East," as the specimens of their handi- shrubbery,-carrying it to market when he had craft, in the shape of things useful, ornamental collected a sufficient quantity to make it an obmens of sewing silk in large quantities, and eve- to lay in a stock of provisions with. He followry variety of colors, showed plainly that they ed this mode of life until he was upwards of believe that "some things can be done as well as fifty years old. And what should you suppose he was worth when he died?"

"Five thousand dollars," says one.

"Ten thousand," says another.

"Twenty thousand," says a third.

And so it went on through the whole company. some guessing as high even as fifty and an hun-

dred thousand dollars. "And what was he worth?" asked they all. addressing him that had told the story, who sat the very picture of candor, except an occasional slight roguish look about his eyes that he could not fully suppress. All was quiet for a moment, waiting with intense anxiety the reply.

"Well," says he, "he was worth-not the first

The whole company were completely dumb founded for a moment, and then gave way to a hearty burst of laughter, at the manner in which "the wool had been pulled over their eves" so completely.

Remember the Poor.

The great mass of society know but little, very little, of the wants, the privations, and the sufferings of the poor-the lack of decent shelter, comfortable clothing, and wholesome food. The "well-to-do" portion of community have but a very insufficient knowledge of the sufferings of the indigent. Many, very many, of those who are really needy have too acute sensibilities to ask charity, even when they are confident that it would be bestowed by a bountiful Sailors' Bethel, where prayers are made for his and beneficent hand. A delicacy of feeling naturally exists which deters the real objects of charity from asking alms until driven to it by dire necessity-till the gnawings of hunger cannot longer be borne, or the sufferings from lack of proper clothing, and comfortable shelter, are past endurance. The parsimonious and unfeeling may say that we have poor-houses, established and maintained for the purpose of taking care of the poor, and they should go there if Tough. One of our exchange papers says they cannot take care of themselves. True, that a woman one hundred years old, recently humanity has dictated the erection of almshouses, and made provision for their support, her children, grand children and great grand chil- if they will avail themselves of their benefits dren. Either the woman or the story must be but there is an unconquerable and indescribable dread of becoming the beneficiaries of such in-DROPPING ON TO 'EM. Wise, the celebrated stitutions, which the imperial mandates of ex-Aeronaut, proposes to take the Castle of San Ju- piring nature cannot always overcome. Such an d'Ulloa by carrying up in a balloon a load of ought not to be the feeling, we are willing to adcombustibles and torpedoes and dropping them mit-it is, however, a feeling common to all, ingrained with our very existence, and one which we should find it hard to rid ourselves of if we

Those who have the comforts of life have a responsibility resting upon them-to "do as they HOLDEN'S ADDRESS. We shall publish in our would wish to be done by." Let them seek out next, an excellent Agricultural Address, delivered the poor and needy in their town, their village, by Charles Holden, Esq., before the Cumberland in their immediate neighborhood, and administer unto their wants in proportion to their means-TROUBLE IN VASSALBORO'. We learn that a relieving the sick, feeding the hungry, and clothfew nights since, near Getchell's Corner, in Vas- ing the naked-and the smiles of an approving salboro,' a young man by the name of Crom- conscience will be their rich reward. We often bor's premises on a pilfering expedition-was for some far distant object which calls for charidiscovered by the neighbor, one Mr. Robinson, ty, while there are in our midst quite as deserv who struck him over the head with a cane. ing objects. This is all well enough, perhaps, Crommett went home, and the next morning was but "the poor we have always with us," and found lying on the floor, dead. An examination would it not be quite as humane to commence ately around us first, and if, after that, we "have area of our benevolent operations. If all that On our hip, sure enough! Is it possible, friend Drew, that you are on such a sandy foundation as that? We always supposed that you were founded on something at least as hard as "Clay" or pin gravel.

On our hip, sure enough! Is it possible, friend Drew, that you are enough! Is it possible, friend Drew, that you are on such a sandy foundation as that? We always supposed that you were founded on something at least as hard as "Clay" or pin gravel.

The former editor and proprietor, C. M. Clay, it is said, proved the fishing vessels upon the matured before being proposed to the public.

The former editor and proprietor, C. M. Clay, is stive feelings of those upon whom it may be bestowed, "silently as the snow comes down"—

The former editor and proprietor, C. M. Clay, is commanding a volunteer company in the army. His attorney put the "stopper" to the American, but the present editor thinks its discontinuance is but the present editor thinks its discontinuance is but temporay.

The former editor and proprietor, C. M. Clay, material was discover that the form at the first three would be material was discover. The former editor and proprietor, C. M. Clay, material was discover to the form at the form of the village, and the first three would be much less of want and suffering is but temporay.

The former editor and proprietor, C. M. Clay, material was discover to the form at the form of the village and the form at the form of the village and the form of the village. The former editor and proprietor, C. M. Clay, material was discover. The former editor and proprietor, C. M. Clay, and the form of the village and the form of the villag in the world—many saved from falling into vice Banks.

-and many relieved from the promptings to the -and many refleved from the promptings that commission of crime-securing the safety, bet-

The inciement season is fast approachin now is the time to think of these things, and not at these factories—formerly from 8 to 12. 1. only think, but act! So mought it be.

Progress of Science.

Such is the progress of science, that it is connomena of nature will be reduced to domestic purposes, and thunder-bolts will yet be used to fasten doors. [Boston Bee. Temperance mo fidently believed that much of the sublimest phe-

A carpenter in our vicinity is already in the habit of using moon-beams, instead of wooden ones, in the erection of houses.
[Providence Sentinel

An old lady at the South End being told that down was better than common feathers, went and filled her bed-ticks with sun-down, [Boston Washingtonian.

A mason tried the other day to purchase of a farmer a hen that would lay brick. [Bos. Mail. There is a veritable case of "progress" by a farmer in Roxbury, who has introduced magnetic poles into his bean patch, with signal success.

A good farmer in this town, (Augusta,) who goes in for improvement, has, the past season, worked his oxen in rain-bows, instead of the common oak ones, with capital success.

There is another who has erected a large quantity of wall fence out of hail-stones.

There is another who has succeeded very well in reaping his grain with the cucles of time. There is also a young farmer, who, on hearing that plaster was an excellent article to make

well, and lasted the entire season. There is also an old lady, who, finding it affair. rather expensive burning oil, fills her lamps with day-light, which answers every purpose.

There is also a very "close" man, who, in fitting out a daughter for matrimony, and wishing to be very economical in the way of crockery ware, obtained a lot of butter-cups, and a set of ened of \$1000 at the Pearl-st. House, Cincip. old plates from the Penny Magazine.

There is also another, who uses grass-hoppers in his grist-mill, instead of those in general use. There is also a young man, that has a desperate itching to court some fair damsel, who went over to the foundry and ordered a lot of sheep'seyes cast, which, he said, his aunt told him were

indispensable in commencing courtships. There is also a young lady, who, being very fond of jewelry, and not able to purchase the best in common use, appends dew-drops to her ears, instead of the gold and stone ones.

There is also a dressy lady, who is so fastidious that she will not make use of any belts ex- ceived on the night of the 19th ult. The Gencept those of Saturn.

heavenly in his notions of matrimony, that he has been courting the Muses for a long time. There is also a confectioner, who, instead of

using sugar, hires "Gen. Jack" to frost his There is also an epicure, who is so passion-

ately fond of beasts' hearts, livers, &c., that he Friday. White-robed Winter is wending his has been living, for some time, on the Northern way hitherward at no mean pace.

There is also an editor, who, being hard up for paper, writes all his puffs on 'sheets of wind.' applied to his congregation to have it reduced. This is one of the best inventions of the "mother This they refused to do, and the clergyman and the congregation to have it reduced. for paper, writes all his puffs on 'sheets of wind.'

There is also a "Devil," with whom (sorry to for benevolent purposes. [Ex. paper. say it) we are quite intimate, who occasionally This is, indeed, a rare case There are, comtries to spice his subjects so much, that he shows paratively, but few ministers thus circumstanced. his "clove-n foot."

TERRIFIC GALE IN THE GULF. The N. O. Picayune of the 23d ult. gives the details of a paring themselves for the ministry. most tremendous gale in the Gulf, which destroved a great amount of property. At Key that of government property destroyed, the lying scattered around them. amount is \$300,000. The loss of life is very teers, he determined still to devote himself to great. A great many persons were drowned, the cause of his country, and proceeded to Camand killed by falling buildings. The light house argo for that purpose, meeting with the above and dwelling house attached, were destroyed, untimely fate. As he and his two companions and dwelling house attached, were destroyed, were armed with revolving pistols, it is supposed that they must have killed the seventeen Mexi-The Sand Key light house is gone, and the buildings and people in them."

The U. S. brig Perry went ashore at Key West; but it is thought she may be saved. All hands were saved.

The revenue cutter Morris went ashore about three miles from Key West, and is probably a

vicinity of Key West. Their cargoes are reported to be almost a total loss.

George Bacon, in Freeport, were consumed. of each, and of the very best of the lot. Incendiary is implicated.

ANOTHER FIRE IN BELFAST. Another fire sell in the spring. [Worcester Trans. occurred in Belfast on Friday morning, (a fortnight since.) destroying three buildings. Sufferers, Luther Coombs, James Cook, Benjamin He was a little over five feet high, and wore a drab silk bounet, and a faded gown, with leather bury, Hersey & Wilder, Wm. Quimby, Wm. shoes. His beard was considerably long, and Tilden, and A. Osborn. Loss about \$4,000 appeared to have been cut off with scissors. mostly insured. Origin of the fire not known, endeavored to avoid observation, and probably We are happy to say that, in this instance, Mr. was not aware that every person in the boat ware the boat ware that every person in the boat ware that every person in the boat ware that every Incendrary is not implicated.

ing an extensive fire in Bloomfield on Tuesday in woman's apparel. Even supposing that he morning, 27th ult. The woolen factory of thus disguised himself for no sinister purpose, Messrs. Fletcher, Coburns & Co. took fire in the weaving room, from a defect in the funnel, doing damage to the amount of about \$500. There are several mills, factories, &c. in close proxim- United States Gazette, who was on board the ity, which, had the fire not been discovered in ity, which, had the fire not been discovered in Great Britain, says:—
"The Great Britain, I think, will never be and a hard

B. Bailey and R. Saunders, was consumed by fire, in Wiscasset, on Sunday night of last week. Most of the goods lost. Small insurance.

Loss of a schooner. The Boston papers state that, on Tuesday of last week, the schr. Roxana, of Thomaston, loaded with lime, took he did, seems to have been to make a quicker fire in the stream, and was run upon the flats, passage than usual.

STARCH-POTATOES. The Press states that tering the condition, and gladdening the hearts field are in full blast. We presume those in Mercer, Starks and Smithfield, are also in operation. Potatoes bring 20 to 25 cents per bushel this market they are worth 50 cents. We noticed a load, last week, in market, raised in Nor. ridgewock, thirty miles distant. The owner said he realized a fair profit by hauling them

> TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT. On Saturday even. ing, many of the friends of temperance in this village, met at the Baptist vestry, to adopt some measures for enforcing the new liquor law. Sev. eral resolutions were read and adopted, and a pledge drawn up, and signed by some twenty-five persons, pledging themselves to prosecute every violator of the law within their knowledge. We understand that, on Monday, one or two offenders were "fotched" up, and dealt with as the law provides.

MURDER. On Sunday night of last week, one Alexander Ray murdered Alexander McIntonh (both Scotchmen,) in Charlestown, Mass. They roomed together, and in the morning, peither party appearing at the breakfast table, their sleeping room was entered, and McIntosh found dead on the bed, and Ray sitting gloomily on a chest near by. Ray acknowledged the dead saving that there was some controversy, and he had stopped it. The victim was stabled, with a straight bladed jack-knife, four times, a little above the abdomen. They were both workers in marble. It is not known that they ever had crops grow while it lasted, went and bought a any difficulty before. Another man slept in gross or two of sticking-plasters, which worked another part of the same room, who says he neither saw nor heard anything of the bloody

> POCKET-PICKING. Mr. Cotton Ward of N Belmont in this State, had his pocket picked on Saturday morning last, near Faneuil Hall Market. Boston, of \$250.

Gov. Corwin, of Ohio, had his pockets light nati, a few days since.

MAINE House. The Maine House of Reps. now stands 63 Whigs and Whig Abolitionists to 57 Democrats. No choice again in 20 districts and 9 not heard from.

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LUMBER WANTED. The Calais Advertiser says that a few small cargoes of lumber, for building purposes, would find a ready market in that place. It is scarce there, and prices have GEN, JACK FROST has been out South on

visit to Miss S. Carolina. He was coldly re-

eral is a bovish old "cove"-first here, then There is also a nice young man, who is so there, and every where "by jerks," LIBERAL. It is said that many of the dealers in liquor-ish articles in this region, have, all at

> once, become very liberal. 'They don't sell, but More Snow. Another slight fall of snow on

feeling that his salary was more than sufficient,

nually contributes a large portion of his salary Too many are under the necessity of living on the recollection of what they expended in pre-

LIEUT, E. R. PRICE-His MELANCHOLY FATE. West it "commenced blowing from the N. East day last, of the fate of Lieut. Ezra R. Price, on the morning of the 11th, and the tide rose who, in company with two other United States rapidly. The storm increasing in violence, raged Volunteers, had left Camargo some weeks since to a hurricane until inidnight, when it abuted, to join the the command of General Taylor The next day it blew a moderate gale. But the during his advance to Monterey. The informant burricane had swept away every dwelling house, states that the bodies of Mr. Price and his two burricane had swept away every dwelling house, companions, were found lying in the grass, some distance from the road leading from Camargo to stroved. The custom house, and the marine Monterey, completely riddled with bullet holes. hospital, were both unroofed. It is supposed, The bodies of seventeen Mexican soldiers were

cans in a most desperate encounter.
[N. O. Tropic, Oct. 15.

A YANKER TRICK. The Hartford Times reainds us of the device of a gentleman in a peighboring town last fall, to fill his cellar with first rate potatoes, at a very low price. It will be recollected that potatoes generally were not of the best quality, and the price was high. The There were about twenty vessels ashore in the gentleman gave notice that he had a particular desire to get a specimen of the best sort of pola-toes raised that season, and accordingly offered Fire in Freerout. On Sunday night of last emptied into his cellar—he being the judge. The week, the principal part of the dwelling house potatoes came pouring in, peck after peck—those and out-buildings owned and occupied by Capt. gentleman soon found that he had a cellar full Insured by the Gorham Co. As usual, Mr. of first rate potatoes, when he shut his doors, and paid \$3 to the farmer who left the best peck, according to his judgment. He had potatoes to

On Saturday afternoon last, a man dressed in woman's clothes, crossed the East Boston Ferry. was not aware that every person in the boat was a vellow oak trunk, and when he rose to leave FIRE IN BLOOMFIELD. They came nigh hav- they were not mistaken as to his being a man the act itself is punishable in our Courts of Just-

THE GREAT BRITAIN. A correspondent of the

got off. She went on at high tide, and a hard FIRE IN WISCASSET. A store, occupied by right on the beach; a most beautiful but sad ectacle, as she is all in sight but about five feet of her bottom.—She cost \$650,000, and was insured for \$370,000."

Capt. Hosken is much censured, and it appears to excite surprise how he could have made a mistake of 30 miles in a fair sail, with a good wind of 120 miles. His object in taking the course

INDIAN MASSACRE, The Van Buren Intel-FIRE IN APALACHICOLA, FL. A destructive ligencer, (Ark.) reports, on the authority of a conflagration occurred in this city on the 16th letter from Fort Washtaw, that the entire population of a Wichetaw Indian village had suddenly ult. The work of an incendiary. Loss estiPORTLAND AND KENNEBEC RAILROAD. Agree-

ably to previous notice, a numerous meeting of the Stockholders and friends of the road was held at Gardiner, on Wednesday last.

A code of By-Laws was reported by J. L. Child, Esq. which, after a careful and deliberate review and examination, and the adoption of

various amendments, was adopted. A report was made by Hon. Reuel Williams, from a committee chosen at a previous meeting for the purpose, of the result of a conference with the Directors of the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad, in reference to a connection of the roads. A proposition was entertained for the P. S. and P. road, to subscribe \$100,000 till the road divides six per cent. and afterwards a pro rata fare, according to the distance run.

To these prolific sources of individual happiness, we have been permitted to add, the unin-

A Board of Directors for the ensuing year was pure and benign religion.

Since the last meeting of the corporation, a new impulse has been imparted to the work. The subscriptions in Augusta have more than doubled, and promise to become so in Hallowell and Gardiner. We shall obtain 400,000 dollars, at least, upon the Kennebec, and now have full confidence that the work will be commenced early in the spring. No rational doubt exists as to the read becoming at once on its completion. the road becoming at once, on its completion, a good dividend-paying stock. We have not seen the first man, that is acquainted with the great business of the valley of the Kennebec, not adversely interested, who thinks otherwise. As immediate measures will be taken to fill up the stock, it is hoped every farmer, mechanic, labormeans. [Ken. Journal.

Shipwreck and Loss of Life. Sch. Charles Henry, (of Bucksport) Capt. Coombs, from Bangor for Providence, with a cargo of lumber, ran ashore in a heavy squall from the westward, on the 22d inst. about 7, P. M. on the Great Round Shoal off Nantucket. The vessel imduties of benevolence and charity, to the exermediately bilged, on striking, the sea making a complete breach over her, and driving the crew into the rigging where they remained twenty-two And while surrounded by the immediate tehours, exposed to the inclemency of the weather. kens of God's bounty, let us recall the many The cook, named Michael Owen, of Bucksport, proofs of His regard and favor afforded in was burt at the time the vessel struck, and re-times past, to the people of this State, and to fused to go into the rigging; he was lashed to the main rigging, where he was drowned by the waves, in two or three hours. The crew were rescued by sch. Sea Serpent, of Falmouth, after more than twenty vessels had passed them, (it is hoped without noticing them,) and carried to Chatham, from whence they arrived in this city vesterably destined by the vesterably dest yesterday, totally destitute, having lost every thing. It would seem that the great number of disasters that have happened at this place within a short time, would show the erection of a light

And reminded by the swift recurrence of these

Galveston, with a cargo of lime and cement. Galveston, with a cargo of lime and cement, struck a reef of Orange Keys, at 7 P. M., 11th inst. In 20 minutes afterwards the vessel was found to be on fire, and also to be in a sinking conditon; they immediately lowered the boat, and had barely time to escape from the brig, saving nothing.

Given at the Council Chamber at Augusta, this twelfth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and of the Independence of the United States, the seventy-first.

H. J. ANDERSON. the exception of the weather side of the house. The crew were in the boat four days and nights, suffering dreadfully, having neither food nor drink, the sea running tremendously, and the boat being at times half full of water, and in great danger of being swamped. On the evening of the third day, saw a barque to windward, and attempted to cross her bow, but could not reach her. On the 4th day was picked up by barque David Nickols, Capt. Nickols, in lat. 28 30, lon, 79 30 and brought to Boston. The D. Nickols arrived on Tuesday, from Cardenas.

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS. The N. O. Jeffersonian of the 17th states that up to 6 P. M. of the 16th of Oct. there had been fifty-five cidentally breaking loose, floated over the dain cases of yellow fever treated in the Charity with six men in it. Five of them kept in the Hospital; that five deaths had occurred during boat, which filled, but floated. One of them the previous 24 hours; and that 36 patients of all was badly bruised; the sixth tumbled out and kinds were admitted the day previous, to the swam ashore.
Hospital. The whole number of deaths, from The advanta

was 80; the week before that, 91.

The report of the Board of Health is more They regard many reported cases of vellow fever as cases of intermittent and bil-

of October. These papers, it is said, contained until within a few months. intelligence that Santa Anna had left the capital, and was marching to Monterey with 4000 troops. Parades, it is reported, had arrived at Havana, an exile, unattended. His intention was to go to Europe. It is also reported that Comm. Sloat, late commander of the Pacific squadron, had arrived at Havana, with six of his officers, having left the U.S. frigate Congress, at Mon-terey on the Pacific, in command of Com. Stock-

The priests had consented to raise two millions of dollars, and the merchants of the city of Mexico half a million a month, to carry on the war. A report from Mazatlan stated that a Mexican brig of war had been captured by the launches of an American frigate, name not given.

CALIFORNIA. As we have already stated, the

last accounts left Comm. Stockton in full power at Monterey, as Commander-in-chief of the U S. Naval Forces in the Pacific and Governor of the Territory of California, Comm. Sloat having left for home. The Commodore, as will be seen by the following high-sounding proclamation, has declared the whole of the Mexican coast on the Pacific in a state of blockade: TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. I, J. R. Stockton, Commodore and Commander-in-Chief of the United States Naval forces in the Pacific Ocean, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Territory of Califorinia, do, by the authority of the President and Congress of the United States of North America, hereby declare all the ports, harbors, bays, outlets and inlets on the West Coast of Mexico, South of San Diego, to be in a state of vigorous blockade, which will be made absolute except against armed vessels

of neutral nations. All neutral merchant vessels found in any the bays and harbors on said Coast on arrival o the blockading force, will be allowed twenty

days to leave. Given under my hand and seal, this nineteenth Thoma day of August, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and forty six, at the Government House, in the "Cuidad de los Angeles," the Capital of Cal-

[Signed] J. R. STOCKTON, Commodore and Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Eorces of the U. S. in the Pacific Ocean, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Territory of California.

LOCKS ON RAILROADS. Inclined planes on Railroads being found objectionable, and to be avoided if possible, it has been proposed to sub-stitute locks where heights are to be overcome or deep valleys are to be crossed. Where water sufficient can be had it may possibly be best to use it as in canals, but where it is not, cars may No. be let down or taken up perpendicularly by means of steam power upon platforms suspended by chains. Railroad communications are yet in their infancy, and no doubt will undergo many glass lamps re-capped and made as good as new by increase means. [Ken. Journal.]

STATE OF MAINE. BY THE GOVERNOR.

A PROCLAMATION

For a Day of Public Thanksgiving and Praise. The year which is about to close has been disinguished by signal tokens of Divine munifi-

Harvests of unusual abundance have rewarded the toil, and gladdened the heart of the hus-bandman; the various pursuits of industry have been generally successful; and labor, in all its departments, has been liberally remunerated.

And while we have enjoyed the comfort, and

towards the capital stock of this road—to give to the new road the free use of the depot at Portand, and to run their cars upon the new road, of those severe and unusual maladies, which charging the same per mile as is incurred on their road; through fares to be divided equally tumn, the bitter ingredients of disease and death.

a pro rata fare, according to the distance run.

These conditions were considered very favorable, and the report was referred to the Board of Directors.

These conditions were considered very favorable, and the report was referred to the Board of general education—and the ministrations of a

A Board of Directors for the ensuing year was then chosen, consisting of John D. Lang, of Vassalboro', Reuel Williams, of Augusta, John Otis, of Hallowell, George Evans, of Gardiner, George F. Patten, of Bath, Joseph McKeen, of Brunswick, Josiah Calef, of Saco, and B. T. Reed and Wm. Appleton, of Boston.

Since the last meeting of the corporation, a since the last meeting of the corporation, a constitution of the stablished custom, I have, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council appointed THURS.

er, and certainly every capitalist, will voluntari-ly tender his subscriptions to the amount of his tor, the tribute of devout thanksgiving.

Suspending the labors and anxieties of busi-

To the solemn services of public worship, let cise of which, the occasion is so peculiarly ap-

house near the spot to be a measure of urgent anniversaries, that our day of life is hastening Shipwreck. Brig Annawan, (of Thomaston)
Capt. Hanson Bird, bound from New York for

for a future life.

By the Governor. EZRA B. FRENCH, Secr'y of State.

The drought continues. It would not require very great stretch for a man to stand astride of our river, and let the once mighty St. Croix flow between his legs. [Calais Advertiser.

The smaller streams all over New England are dwindled down to mere brooks. A great many mills and factories work only part of the time, or are suspended entirely for want of water.
The Kennebec is unusually low, but there is water enough now running over the Kennebec Dam at this place to move more mills than we expect to see here in our lifetime: so much indeed that on Monday the heavy gravel boat, ac-

The advantage of a large stream for a permaall causes, in the city, during the week previous, nent water power is very obvious, for droughts may be expected hereafter, and more or less every year. [Ken. Journal.

AN OLD VETERAN OF 103 YEARS. Baltus lious remitting fever. On the 17th they say, Stone, a rifleman of the revolution, died in Philthere were not above 15 cases of yellow fever in the Charity Hospital.

The charity Hospital and 16 days. He was with Washington in every campaign, and witnessed the battles of Bunker Hill, Treuton, Germantown, Red Bank, Philadelphia from Havana the 10th, brings a report that the Br. mail steamer had arrived at Havana with newspapers from Mexico to the 1st Government. He had been able to walk about

GRIT. A lady who sells whips, &c. in New York, tried one of her articles on the hide of an offending man. Petticoats came off in triumph. MECHANISM OF A WATCH. It is a curious fact that a watch consists of 992 pieces; and 23

trades, and probably 215 persons, are employed in making one of these machines. A correspondent of of the Prairie Farmer says lady of his acquaintance colors wool and woolen goods, blue, with purslane, a common garden weed,—that the lady assured him it was equal in every respect to the best indigo blue.

Why is a clock that never stops like a garret? Because it's always at-tick.

Why is a certain appurtenance to a bed like toddy-stick? Because it's bowl stir (bolster.)

AUGUSTA PRICE CURRENT. [CORRECTED NOV. 4TH;

П	Characteristics from Accessions were him and a proportional and							
q	Ashes, per 100 lbs.				Provisions.			
	Pot,		W		6	Pork, round hogs,	00000	309 at
Ч	Beans,	- (1)	10.	in a	2.33	0	@	6
d	White,	88	0	1	00	Clear salt do. 7	m	9
ē	Pea,	1 00	60	1	25	Beef, ox, 31 00	0	4 00
۴	Flour,	6 50	10	6	75	do. cow, 3 50		3 00
	Grain,	more than				Butter, 12	a	15
f	Corn,	75	0	2.3	80	Lard, 7	100	10
	Oats,	33	1	AL	00	Cheese, 4	60	8
- 1	Wheat,	1 00	(0)	0	00	Mutton, 2	a	4
	Rye.	84	0		92	The second second second second	0	7
	Barley,	40	0	17791	50	A SAME AND ADDRESS OF TAXABLE PARTY.	0	6
1	Peas, field	, 50	00	200	75		00	14
	Hay, loose,	6 00	0	8	00		60	0
ĺ	Seed,						60	20
8	Clover,	8	@	22	10		40	0 00
a,	Flax seed	1 00	100			A LINE AND CHARGO CONTRACTOR OF THE PERSON O	m	50
	H. grass,	1 50	a	1	75	Meal.	200	To see
f	Red op.	50	0		75		60	1.00
£	Plaster Pa	ris,	CO 12.2	ands.	1.300	A CAMPACAL SOLD MANY A SEC	100	1 25
V.	per ton,	6 00	0	227	3740	Wool,	100	
į.	Lime,	market		4	12.7	Fleece, 18	40	22
Ĺ.	Thomastor	. INC 10	9 83	g	44	Pulled 98	44	00

Woolskin, 20 m

ARRIVED.							
November 1	Eleanor, Bessey, Wareham. Rambler, Guptill, Thomaston.						
October 29, schr.	CLEARED. Worromatogus, Givens, Rockport. Susan Benjamin, Beals, Hallowell. Alexandria, Randall, Roston.						

Antelus, Crockett, New York.
Susan, Graves, Baston.
Trumpet, Thompson, Sandwich.

BOSTON MARKET, Oct. 31.

Flour,—Prices remained uniform, with a moderate demand, up to the arrival of the Caledonia, bringing accounts of a further considerable advance abroad. Immediately on the receipt of this news, Genesee common brands advanced to \$6,25 @ \$6,37, cash. Other kinds have partaken of a similar advance. Sales of Ohio round hoop, new, \$6; 500 bbls. do. old and inferior, \$5,75; 300 do. Georgetown, \$6,12, 60 days; 200 do. Richmond City Mills, \$6,12, and 300 do Richmond, \$6 \times bbl, both 4 ms; 450 do. Fredericksburg, old, "wagon," \$5,75; 100 do. extra eagle brand, old, \$6 cash.

Grain.—Sales of corn since the arrival of the steamer, are about 40,000 bushels, including 15,000 bushels miken for exportation to Liverpool—Southern vellow flat at \$0c, and white at 75 @ 76c. Oats are more plenty and lower; sales Northern, 40 @ 42c, and Southern, 35c \(\phi \) bushels.

sales Northern, 40 @ 42c, and Southern, 35c w bushel.
Wool.—American Full Blood, 33 @ 35 It was nowdould true to the lette Buenos Ayres,
Pulled wool, Northern superfine Lambs,
No. 1, Lambs' - 25 @ 26

BRIGHTON MARKET, Oct. 26.

At Market 2480 cattle, including stores and beef, 2750 theep, and 700 swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—The prices obtained last week were fully sustained. We quote extra, \$5,25; first quality, \$5; second, \$4,50 @ \$4,75; third, \$4 @ \$4,25.

Working Oxen.—Sales, \$61, \$67, \$70, \$77, \$83

of bilious complaints, indigestion, habitual costiveness, piles, dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous discases, scrofula, impurities of the blood, pimples and pustules on the face, hereditary humors, and all diseases arising from

the face, hereditary humors, and all diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury, is the consideration of a safe and effectual remedy, and the use of Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters.

Of The best testimonials of the efficacy of any medicine are to be found in the improved health and appearance of those using it. Hundreds in this way witness the superiority of Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters. For nimples and pustules on the face it has no Bitters. For pimples and pustules on the face it has no

Be particular and ask for Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, and receive no other.

J. E. LADD, only agent in Augusta.

Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry. HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE. It may truly be said, that no one has ever been so successful in compounding a medicine, which has done so much to relieve the human family, to rob disease of its terrors, and restore the invalid to health and comfort, as the inventor and proprietor of that most deservedly population of the most deservedly population. family medicine, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and none has been so generally patronised by the profession and others, both in this country and in Europe, nor has there ever been so great an effort in the short space of only six or seven years, to deceive the credulous and unthinking by putting up nostrums of various kinds, by various individuals, affixing the name of Wild Cherry and as much of the name of the original preparation as will screen them from the lash of the law, and one of the imposters who puts out the common pare-goric of the shops and calls it the Balsam of Wild Cherry, has had the impudence to caution the public against the original preparation, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which is doing so much good in the world. W. Beware of such impostors, DB and purchase none but the original and only genuine article as prepared by Dr. Swayne, which is the only one compounded by a regular Swayne, which is the only one compounded by a regular physician, and arose from many years' close attention to the practice of the profession, and which led to this great discovery. Thousands and tens of thousands of the best destinounals of the unparalleled success of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry for the cure of CON-SUMPTION, coughs, colds, spitting blood, liver complaint, tickling or rising in the throat, nervous debility, weakness of voice, palpitation or disease of the heart, pain in the side or breast, broken constitution from various causes, the abuse of calonnel, &c., bronchitis, asthma. causes, the abuse of caloinel, &c., bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, &c., were declared to the world years before any other preparation of Wild Cherry came out. The most skeptical may satisfy themselves as to the truth of the above, by a little enquiry in Philadelphia. The genuine article is prepared only by Dr. Swaync, whose office has been removed to N. W. corner of 8th and Race streets, Philadelphia. The Balsam and other spurious ar-

stratagem to make their own out of it. The genuine article is put up in plain style in square bottles, covered with a blue wrapper, with a yellow label with the proprietor's signature attached.

35 The public are requested to remember that it is Dr-Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, that has and is repeatedly performing such miraculous cures of diseases which have baffled the skill of the profession, and set at defiance the whole catalogue of patent medicines, which are daily puffed through the organs of the press. Therefore ask for Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild

stratagem to make their own out of it. The genuine arti-

Cherry, and purchase no other.

REMEMBER! the only agents in Augusta are COFREN & BLATCHFORD, No. 9 Bridge's Block, and J. E. LADD,

homeneal.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour, There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower!
The world was sad!—the garden was a wild; And man, the hermit, sigh'd-till woman smiled!

In Bath, Mr. Ammi M. White of Springfield, Mass., Miss Margaret Elliot.
In Georgetown, Mr. Loring Hartford to Miss Emelia

In Topsham, Mr. Harrison G. Otis to Miss Maria Orr. In Waterville, Mr. Lemuel A. Stilson to Miss Juliette

Merrill.
In Roxbury, Mass., Mr. James S. M'Lellan of Richmond, Me., to Miss Ann F. Stevens.
In Bowdoinham, Mr. John A. Given of Brunswick, to Miss Isabella H. Spear.
In Concord, N. H., Mr. Charles A. Evans to Miss

Eleanora W. Thacher of Saco.
In Parsonsfield, Mr. Horace Clough to Miss Rhoda A. In Belfast, Mr. Henry A. Burkett to Miss Abby W

Hemenway, both of Camden; Mr. S. A. Howes to Miss Jane S. Young. In Dixmont, Mr. Stephen Hussey of Dover, to Mis-Abigail P. Wiley of Newburgh. In St. Albaas, Mr. John Douglass to Miss Sarah Jones

Obituary.

Spirit! thy labor is o'er, Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore,
And the race of immortals begun.

In Madison, Jefferson Sawyer, aged 41. In Bloomfield, Major Eli Weston, aged 86. In Hartland, Susan, daughter of Elder Joseph Roberts

aged 28.
In Bath, Ebenezer Colson, aged 64; Levina Swain of Nantucket, aged 48; Wm. B. Harding, aged 19.
In Woolwich, Thomas Card, aged 62.
In Dover, Jacob Goodwin, aged 93 years and 6 months formerly of Great Falls; Jacob Sawyer, aged 77.
In Saco, Sarah, wife of Capt. Samuel V. Shreeve, age

In Anson, Eld. Wm. Paine, a soldier of the revolutio

aged 86.
In Norridgewock, Silas W. Thompson, aged 35.
In Brunswick, Ardon W. Coombs, aged 24; Susan, wife of Capt. Thomas B. Willett, aged 25.
In East Thomaston, John Hammon, aged 36.
In Farmington, Mrs. Abigail Daggett, aged 80.
In New Sharon, Holmes A. Boardman, Esq.
In Montgomery county, Ga., Dr. Henry M. Prescott, formerly of Brunswick, aged 39.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

Smith's Patent Trojan Pioneer Stove.

Best Arrangement for Broiling and Rousting
That has ever been in use; the steam from cooking being carried off effectually, and do more kinds of cooking with less fuel than can possibly be done in any other manner.

This stove certainly has many advantages that no other stove ever yet had. The ovens are about the only ones in use which will bake well with hard coal—as most of the stoves used are so constructed that the ovens will not bake even with a coal fire. There is unother great advantage in the construction of this stove, in first applying the heat to the bottom of the oven, which causes the bread to rise, and at the same time, thoroughly crusts the bottom; whereas, in stoves which first carry the fire to the top of the oven before it is sufficiently done through, which prevents the loaf from rising, and causes it to be heavy—the top being crusted hard, and at the bottom not sufficiently baked.

All those in want of a FIRST RATE COOKING All those in want of a FIRST RATE COOKING

STOVE, are particularly invited to call and examine this stove before purchasing elsewhere, and time and money will surely be saved, as they will decide soon to purchase; the price will be found to be very reasonable. There are

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—The prices obtained last week were fully sustained. We quote extra, \$5,25; first quality, \$5; second, \$4,50 \omega \$4.75; third, \$4 \omega \$4.25; though \$4.25; third, \$4 \omega \$4.25; though \$4.25; third, \$4 \omega \$4.25; though \$4.2 Augusta, November, 1846.



THE ENCAMPMENT will be in session this (Thursday) evening at 70 clock. To your Tent, O ye Patriarchs! J. S. MANLEY, Scribe.

Augusta, Nov. 5, 1846. ORK and LARD. 8 barrels pork, and 20 kegs lard, of excellent quality, for sale by November 3. 45 B. LIBBY & CO.

COACH and Furniture VARNISH, for sale by DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB.

A COMPLETE assortment of West India Goods and Groceries just received and for sale very low B. LIBBY & CO.

JUST received a supply of fresh RAISINS, in kegs, boxes, and half and quarter boxes, for sale by November 3. 45 B. LIBBY & CO.

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of BROWN & LANCASTER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. CHARLES BROWN is doly authorized to settle all the concerns of the firm, and to him all payments will be made and all demands presented for payment.

CHARLES BROWN,

GEO. W. LANCASTER.

Augusta, October 24, 1846.

PAINTS, &c.

PECEIVING at No. 3, Market Square, a fresh stock of Paints, consisting in part of WHITE LEAD, French yellow, chrome do, chrome green, Paris do, dry and ground in oil; imperial green, red lead, litharge, venred, vermilion, &c. Also linseed oil, spirits turpentine, japan, &c, which is offered for sale at very Low prices by Nov. 45 DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB. ticles of Wild Cherry has been sold out and re-sold out, and the proprietors are obliged to resort to falsehood and

The Timely Remedy!!! TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

K NOW that cold winter is coming. Yes-winter, with all its dreaded array of diseasescolds, coughs, asthma, whooping cough, influenza, and consumption—yes, pale consumption! with its horrid retinue of attendants—cold sweats, racking pains, restless days, sleepless nights, nauscous expectoration, wasting discherry, and purchase no other.

Remember: the only agents in Augusta are Coffen on us. They stalk abroad at noonday! they encounter us REMERRER! the only agents in Augusta are COFREN & BLATCHFORD, No. 9 Bridge's Block, and J. E. LADD, corner of Water street and Market square, of whom country storekeepers can obtain the medicine at Dr. Swayne's lowest prices. Also for sale by S. Page & Co., Hallowell; F. Glazier, Jr., Gardiner; J. Keep, Bath; Mrs. Kidder, 100 Court street, Boston.

100 Court street, Boston. remedy is Downs' Elixir,-

N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir. We have no room for words, mere empty words of bom-mendation; nor is it necessary. The sound of it-the mendation; nor is it necessary. The sound of it—the eclat of its wonderful conquests of disease—in many instances even after hope itself had left the heart, is heard throughout the land. Hundreds of certificates—voluntary effusions from the grateful relieved, have been received from every part of the country; a few of which may be found published in the pamphlets, which may be obtained, gratis, of the Agents, by whom it is kept in nearly every

For sale in Augusta, by J. E. LADD, who keeps constantly on hand a supply for Wholesale and Retail. Sold also, in Hallowell by B. Wales, and H. J. Selden & Co.; in Gardiner, by Henry Smith & Co., and A. T. Perkins.

November 4, 1846.

KENNEBEC, ss.-At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 1st Monday of November, A. D. 1846.

MARY B. BRIGHAM, Executrix of the estate of THOMAS S. BRIGHAM, late of Wayne, in said county, deceased, having presented her 2d account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance: ORDERED, That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Angusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Angusta, in said county, on the last Monday of Nov. instant, at ten of the clock in the foremoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

W. EMMONS, Judge. should not be allowed. W. EMMONS
A true copy. Attest: F. Davis, Register.

KENNEBEC, 88 .- At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 1st Monday of Nov., A. D. 1846.

A MOS CHURCH, Administrator of the estate of Charles Horn, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance: ORDERED. That the said adm'r give notice to all per-

Ondered, That the said adm'r give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the last Monday of Nov. inst., at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

A true copy.—Attest: F. Davis, Register.

45 To the Honorable W. EMMONS, Judge of the Court of Pro-

business together in the shop hitherto occupied by Horace Gould, where they will promptly and faithfully attend to all the various branches of blacksmith work. They will attend particularly to Horse and Ox Shoeing. CARRIAGE WORK executed in the best style. They cordially invite all those who are in want of their work, to call and see them and examine for themselves, and they will do their best to satisfy them, as regards work and price.

Dissolution of Brunswick, aged 39.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE Petition and Representation of Joseph Estes, Administrator on the estate of Nathan Free-Man, late of China, in the County of Kennebec.

The Petition and Representation of Joseph Estes, Administrator, is not sufficient to pay the just deceased, which has come into the hands and possession of the said Administrator, is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said catate by the sum was suplication to this Court, and prays your Honor that he may be authorized and empowered, ugreeably to law, to sell and pass deeds to convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as will be necessary to satisfy the demands now against said estate, including the reversion of the widow's dower, if necessary, with incidental charges.—All which is respectfully submitted.

Dissolution of Joseph Estes, Administrator, is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said catate by the sum was application to this Court, and prays your Honor that he may be authorized and empowered, ugreeably to law, to sell and pass deeds to convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as will be necessary to satisfy the demands now against said estate, including the reversion of the widow's dower, if necessary, with incidental charges.—All which is respectfully submitted.

Dissolutions of the County of Kennebec.

The County of Kennebe

Probate held in Augusta, on the first Monday of November,

THE partnership heretofore existing between the partnership heretofore heretofore existing between the partnership heretofore heretofore existing between the following states a gold bosom pin, will the name of ADELINE MORTON expanses of the partnership heretofore having undership heretofore and augusta, a gold bosom pin, will the name of ADELINE MORTON expanses of the partnership heretofore as the end of the first flowers of the subscriber, but throp and Augusta, a gold bosom pin, will the name of ADELINE MORTON expanses of the partnership heretofore having undership heretofore as the color of the subscriber, be above at the crockery R.PARTREDGE.

On the Petition aforeship heretofore as the constant, as the cost of the subscriber, and augusta, and the partnership heretofore as the cost of the partnership heretofore as the color and augusta, and t

TICE.

DOCT. NICHOLS has removed from his late residence to the house formerly occupied by the late GEN. SEWALL, on State st., third house below Green st. N. B. Dr. N. still continues his office at the corner of Bridge and Water streets, where he may be consulted during business hours of the day, upon every description of Medical and Surgical disease.

Augusta, November 4, 1846.

3w45

Melodeons and Accordions.

MELODEONS of four octaves, of superior tone and make, suitable for small choirs. French accordions, plain and with semitones; German do, with books of instructions and music, for sale by R. PARTRIDGE.

Stray Bull.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber one bull, supposed to be two years old, of a brown color, and marked "H." The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

LIBEUS HOWARD.

Augusta, Oct. 21, 1846.

Full Blood and Grade Merino Sheep FOR SALE.

POUR full blood Merino bucks, two years old, selected from some of the best flocks in Vermont; likewise several of Don Hardy's stock—weight from 120 to 135 lbs. Thirty ewes, 1 to 5 years old, 2 and 3 Merino blood. Seventy-five ewes of different grades, Merino, South Down, and native. Forty wethers, 2 to 3 years old. All of which will be sold at prices to correspond with the low price of wool; and the bucks in particular will be sold at a discount of 50 per cent from prices, phtained within at a discount of 50 per cent from prices obtained within the two last years in this county. MOSES TABER.

Vascalboro, 10th month, 17th, 1846.

Marble and Slate Manufactory.

HE subscribers would remind the public that they now carry on the STONE CUTTING BUSINESS in all its various branches, opposite the old stand, at the foot of Jail Hill, in Market square, where they manufacture Monuments, Tomb Tablets, Grave Stones, &c., from the Italian, New York, Vermont and Stockbridge Marble; Quincy, Harvard and Readfield Slate; of which articles Quincy, Harvard and Readfield Slate; of which articles they have a large assortment. They also keep the English Slate, which is considered superior to any in this country, for beauty, firaness and durability. They would only say to those persons who wish to purchase any of the above articles, that they have reduced their prices of late, and they will do well to call and examine before bargaining

Paint Stones, Paint Mills, Sono and Hearth Stones furnished at short notice. GILBERT PULLEN, CYRENIUS PULLEN. Augusta, Sept. 22, 1846.

Strayed or Stolen,

ROM the subscriber in Augusta, on Sunday night, the 11th of October, two mares—one about 7 years old, a sorrel, with light mane and tail and one white foot—the other a bright bay with black mane and tail. Any person who will return the said mares or give information where they may be found, shall be lib-Augusta, Oct. 26, 1846.
C. SMITH. rally rewarded.

WHITE LEAD. 10,000 ths. dry and ground in oil. pure, extra, and No. 1, for sale low by
Oct. 19, 1846.

44

J. E. LADD.

Assignee's Notice.

THE books of FIFIELD ESTY and ESTY & AXTELL, have been assigned over to the subscriber, and all persons indebted to either of the above concerns are repuested to call and pay immediately. G. WHITE. Augusta, August, 1846.

INSEED OIL. 300 galls. superior quality for sale by Oct. 19, 1846. 44 J. E. LADD. AMP OIL. Pure SPERM, bleached and plain; re-fined WHALE OIL, and Sperm Candles, just re-J. E. LADD. ceived by 44

WHITING. 20 bbls, superior quality for sale low by October 19. 44 J. E. LADD. Ground Dye Woods.

LOGWOOD, Redwood, Fustic, Camwood, Hyper Nic and Nic Wood, Lac Dye, and Madder, for sale by the barrel or less quantity by 44 J. E. LADD.

Drugs and Medicines. E. LADD is constantly receiving fresh additions to his stock of Drugs and Medicines, and is prepared to sell, at wholesale or retail, on the most favorable

terms, was been 44 secured at 1 October 19, 1846. Prospectus of the Monthly Flora.

THE publishers have the pleasure of announcing the entire completion of the preliminary arrangements, and of presenting the work to the public. The resources at their command, enable them to guarantee that its mechanical execution will be fully equal, if not superior, to the first class annuals of the day. The illustrations are engraved and colored under their own supervision, and will be specimens of the progress of the perfection to which art has attained. They offer it with the fullest confidence in the support and approphation of every lover of the seiin the support and approbation of every lover of the science; and not such alone, for they hope to make it so attractive as to cause all to study it with delight.

tractive as to cause all to study it with delight.

The Linuxean system of classification is adopted, as being on the whole the best for a popular and standard botany. In the description of each plant, the botanical and common names are first given, succeeded by the artificial class and order, and natural order, with the generic and specific characters in the English language; concluding with the general appearance and history, its meaning as an emblow in the language of flowers, and appropriate rean emblem in the language of flowers, and appropriate re-marks and anecdotes, spiced now and then with a gem of song. A strictly National feature of the enterprise is that the publishers have been for several years engaged in col-lecting original drawings of the wild flowers of our coun-try. Two of these and two beautiful exotics, with a tree try. Two of these and two beautiful exotics, with a tree and fruit, making five plates in all, accompanied by ten pages of letter press, will complete each number. It is of quarto size, with illuminated and colored covers.

The publishers have engaged the services of John B.

wman, M. D., as editor, a gentleman well and favorably known for his literary as well as acientific writings; so that pothing more can be desired in point of accuracy and pleasing style. In addition to the flower plates and 124 pages of letter press, in the 12 numbers, they have, by request, engaged the editor to prepare a 13th number, containing an introduction to the science of botany, which will be illustrated by over 250 engravings, and furnished to subscribers at the same price as the others. The 13 numbers will form a volume, counting the plates, of 296 pages, unequaled by anything ever offered in the United States, for gorgeousness of illustration and utility as a work of popular science. This year's volume will be completed and sent to order, as early as December, IS46. For favorable notices of this work, see the periodicals of

the day.

Terms.—Per year, 12 numbers, in advance, \$3; with 13th number, \$3,25. Two copies sent to one address, \$5; with 13th number, \$5,50. Single numbers, 25 cents.

A liberal discount made to agents.

All communications must be addressed (post paid) to the publishers, Lewis & Brows, 272 Pearl street, where

obscriptions will be received and agents supplied. First Rate Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber, being advanced in years, offers his farm for sale, situate in Augusta, on the east side of the river, a short distance below the Insane Hospital.

There is upon the premises a good brick There is upon the premises a good brick house, a good barn, and suitable out-houses. The farm is house, a good barn, and suitable out-houses. The farm is well watered, and well divided into pasturage, tillage, mowing and wood-land, is in a good state of cultivation, and contains about 100 acres. It may be conveniently divided into two small farms, if it would suit purchasers.—
Its proximity to the villages of Hallowell and Augusta, while it is at the same time sufficiently retired for agricultural operations, renders it both pleasant and convenient, and enhances its value to one who wishes either to attend the markets or to live at a short distance from the business he markets or to live at a short distance from the business

Terms reasonable-one-third down, and the balance in Terms reasonable—one-time two equal annual instalments.

N. B. If not sold before the 19th of November next, it will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidCORNELIUS ALLEN.

43

Augusta, October 19, 1846. DAVID KNOWLTON, ON OAK STREET, HAS on hand a large assort-Furniture, Chairs, And Looking Glasses. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine before they buy elsewhere. Birch and Pine Coffins

N. B. All kinds of OLD FURNITURE repaired at hort notice. Augusta, October, 1846. DURE SPERM OIL, winter and fall, for family use, constantly on band and for sale at the lowest prices,

3 DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB.

Bosom Pin Lost. d bland

Removal .-- New Store.

THE subscriber having removed to the New and Spacious Store, No. 4 Union block, directly opposite his old stand, now offers at low prices, a complete

Crockery, Glass, and China Ware, Of his own Importation from the best English potteries. Ware packed for Country Trade, and ASSORTED CRATES constantly for sale at Boston prices. Also a large and splendid stock of

Furniture and Feathers, Chairs, Looking-glasses, Mattrasses, Knives and Forks, Tea Trays, Solar Lumps, &c. &c., at reduced prices. Please call and examine this stock. J. D. PIERCE. Augusta, Sept. 28, 1846.

Gooding & Gavett.

Lamp, Chandelier & Girandole Manufacturers. No. 12, Hawkins' Street, Boston. HE subscriber will receive orders for all kinds of THE subscriber will receive orders for all kinds of solar, mantle, hanging, parlor, study, side and stand hamps, manufactured in the most workmanlike manner and at the shortest notice. Chandeliers for halls, public buildings and churches, from 2, 3, 4, to any number of lights desired, and of the most approved patterns. Old hamps of every description altered to solar, rebronzed, and finished in or molu. Orders for brass, copper, composition, and zinc castings executed at short notice. J. D. PIERCE, Augusta, Oct., '46. 41 Ag't for manufacturers.

HAVE just made a large addition to the stock of DRY GOODS belonging to the late firm of J. & M. A. CHANDLER, and shall sell, for 90 days, at the very lowest prices; as the business of the firm must be closed by the first of January next, it will be for the interest of all who wish to buy GOOD articles at low prices, to call, as what remains on hand at that time will be sold at accession.

N. B. All persons who have unsettled accounts with us are requested to call and settle them-and all whose term of credit has expired can settle with me notil the first of January next, at which time I shall leave their demands with an attorney to collect. M. A. CHANDLER, Surviving partner of the firm of J. & M. A. CHANDLER.

THICK BOOTS B. MORTON has just received a large assortment of Thick Boots from his Manufactory in Winthrop, which he will sell, at wholesale or retail, as low as they can be purchased in the State. Also constantly on hand a large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold

Solar Lamps.

SOLAR, hanging, side and stand lamps; lamp shades, wicks, chimneys &c., constantly for sale at PIERCE'S Swicks, chimneys &c., constantly for sale at Furniture and Crockery Store, No. 4, Union Block.

Cider Wanted.

WE want to contract with farmers for elder, in any quantity from 5 to 1500 bbls., to be delivered in the month of November, for which CASH will be paid by WILLS & LOMBARD.

Augusta, October, 1846.

Fresh Drugs.

UST received at the Drug Store of DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB, a fresh supply of Drugs and Medicines of the first quality, and for sale at very low prices. Former patrons, and purchasers of Drugs generally are invited to call at No. 3 Market square.

and Senate; do. House of Representatives.
Political history, 1346—Congress; condition of the

The war with Mexico-being a condensed but truthful elation of the origin and progress of the sketch of the route from Matamoras to Point Isabel.

Value of foreign coin in the United States. The new tariff of 1846, complete, with the duties alpha-etically arranged, and a table of the tares allowed at the

The sub treasury law, complete.

e inauguration of Washington in 1789
Disbursement of each Administration from 1789 to 1845. Annual appropriations for 1846.
Summary of thi census of the United States in 1840 ogress of population in the United States for 50 years,

om 1790 to 1840. Occupations of the people, by the census of 1840. Mexico-its population, domestic facilities, exports. Election returns.

New Certificate for Sons of Temperance. THE subscribers take pleasure in announcing that their new certificate of membership for Sons of Temperance is now ready for delivery. Price fifty cents. The certificate is twenty-one by twenty-four inches in size, en-graved on steel, and is printed on fine paper, manufactured expressly for it. Br. Jones, who has been employed by the Art-Union for some time past, has made this one of his best pieces; and no expense has been spared by the subscribers in having this a perfect specimen of artistical skill, suitable for adorning the parlor of the most severe critic. Divisions will be furnished with thom, where 25

Mutual Life Insurance. THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Office, Merchants,
Bank Building, State street, Boston,) since commencing
Feb. 1, 1844, issued 547 policies, the number monthly having varied from 30 to 72—the amounts from \$200 to \$10,000 each—net fund accumulated (owing to the favorable turn of the risks thus far, being mostly New England lives)
\$36.600—well invested for the proportional henceft of those \$36,600—well invested for the proportional benefit of those who shall become, as well as those already members—surplus to be refunded to members at the end of every five years from December, 1843—no insurance on credit, and years from December, 18-13—no insurance of create, and no loss by any member, by had premium-notes of ethers.

Willard Phillips, Robert Hooper, Wm. Parsons, Charles P. Curtis, Francis C. Lowell, George H. Kuhn, William W. Stone, R. B. Forbes, Peter Wainwright, Thomas A. Dexter, James Read, and Otis Tufts, Directors.

WILLARD PHILLIPS, President.

JONATHAN AMORY, Secretary.
GEORGE HAYWARD, Consulting Physician, Applications may be made to the subscriber, (who is the agent of said company,) at his office, in Augusta—or by letters post paid.

May 1, 1845.

BENJ. A. G. FOLLER.

Kennebec and Boston

STEAM NAVIGATION-1846. THE new, safe and fast sailing steamer KENNEBEC, Capt. N. KIMBALL, until further notice, will leave Vanghau's Wharf, Hallowell, Mondays and Thurs-days for Boston, at 1 pust 2, Gardiner at 3, and Bath at 6

RETURNING, leaves North side of T Wharf, Boston RETURNING, leaves North side of T Wharf, Boston, Tuesday and Friday evenings. The Kennebee is a new boat, built expressly for this route; is well furnished with boats and fire engine; and her good qualities as a sea hoat with her splendid accommodations have rendered her a great favorite with the travelling public; and the proprietors hope to have a share of the business the coming sea.

Stages will be in readiness on the arrival of the Kenne bee in Hallowell, to carry passengers to Winthrop, Read-field, Wilton, Livernore, Farmington, Dixfield, Canton, Skowhegan, Norridgewock, Waterville, &c. The steamer Phænix will also be in readiness to take freight and passengers to and from Waterville on the days of arrival and sailing.

A. H. HOWARD, Agent.

Hallowell, April 2, 1846.

Feathers --- fresh and good. SUPERIOR live guese and common feathers, warrant.

ed as above at the crockery store three doors north of Granite Bank.

42

R. PARTRIDGE.

For 90 Days.

Augusta, October, 1846.

on the most reasonable terms,
Augusta, Aug. 25, 1846.

Augusta, Oct. 6th, 1846.

The Whig Almanac for 1847. CONTENTS. Calculations for the year 1847—cus-tomary notes, chronological cycles, movable feasts, equinoxes and solsticos, eclipses for 1847, &c. Calendars for the several months of 1847, &c.
for the different States of the Union. Anecdotes on each calendar page.

Grain imported into Great Britain—imports of cheese into Great Britain—census of the city of New York.

Government of the United States—Executive, Judicial,

country; Oregon; Texas and Mexico; our brave defend-ers; the sub treasury; the tariff of 1846. The Oregon treaty, with the official correspondence.

Poetry-Bingen, by Hon. Mrs. Norton. Ad valorem duties-Mr. Webster's speech on the tariff

The vetoed river and harbor bill, with a list of the prosed appropriations.

Annual expenditures of the Federal Government since

For sale by the dozen or single, by Augusta, Oct. 12. 43 EDW'D FENNO.

or more are taken, at 40 cents cash.

COSINE & HASSERT, Sm38 21 Sun Building, New York.



The Muse.

I LOVE TO LIVE. BY EFFIE MAY.

"I love to live," said a prattling boy, As he gaily played with his new bought toy,
And a merry laugh went echoing forth
From a bosom filled with joyous mirth. "I love to live," said a stripling bold—
"I will seek for fame—I will toil for gold;"
And be found in his leisure many a plan To be carried out when he grew a man.

"I love to live," said a lover true, "Oh, gentle maid, I would live for you; I have labored hard in search of fame, I have found in it an empty name." "I love to live." said a happy sire, As his children neared the wintry fire, For his heart was cheered to see their joy, And he almost wished himself a boy. "I love to live," said an aged man,

Whose hour of life was well nigh ran-Think you such words from him were wild? The old man was again a child! And ever thus in this fallen world, Is the banner of hope to the breeze unfurl'd; And only with hope of life on high Can a mortal ever love to dic.

I LIVE TO LOVE.

"I live to love," said a laughing girl, As she playfully tossed each flaxen curl As she climbed on her loving father's knee, And snatched a kiss in her childish glee. "I live to love," said a maiden fair, As she twined a wreath for her sister's hair; They were bound by the chords of love together, And death alone could those sisters sever. "I live to love," said a gay young bride, Her loved one standing by her side; Her life told again what her lips had spoken, And ne'er was the link of affection broken. "I live to love," said a mother kind-"I would live a guide to the infant mind," Her precepts and example given, Guided her children home to heaven "I shall live to love," said a fading form, And her eye was bright and her cheek grew warm,

And ever thus in this lower world Should the banner of Love be wide unfurl'd; And when we meet in the world above. May we love to live, and live to love.

As she thought in the blissful world on high,

She would live to love and never die.

The Storn Teller.

[From Noah's Messenger.]

Suicide of the Young Patriot.*

It was a few weeks previous to the battle Long Island, that a small peaked-roofed wooden house, built, not of scantling or of planks, but of joist and broad shingles, and standing near Kingsbridge, was rendered the scene of a festive and patriotic meeting, which resulted strangely and mournfully, between the principal officers of our forces and their dearest friends. The humble house was such as now would be called a pretty hovel; but then the taste of the dwellers thereabouts being pre-eminently provincial, it was considered a beautiful rural retreat, far superior to any which could be found within the precincts of this, at that time abbreviated city. The house stood on a little eminence, and was

skirted around by a small garden, whose contents chiefly consisted of useful vegetation-"garden truck" for the table. Here and there it is true, flourished a triffing display of wild flowers carefully trained to grow as the will of the cultivator dictated; and upon the back part of the humble cottage trailed a covering of some evergreen vine, which gave the place a semiaspect of recherche refinement.

A widow, named Livingston, with a daughter

over whose head had passed fourteen summers. and a son just twenty years of age, occupied this tenement. Not only herself, but offspring. commanded the strong love of those who were at that period termed "the disloyal." As for the king's subjects, so called, and so acting, they could feel little reverence for the woman who gave entertainments to the "rebel" officers-for the youth, whose sentiments were too republican to be mistaken-or for the daughter, who inherited all her mother's patriotism and all her brother's well directed courage. Humble as were the tenants of the unpretending cottage we have mentioned, they formed the subjects of conversation, often times, for the soldiers at the watchfire, and the ladies at the luxuriously garnished tables. "We would die for Mrs. Livingston! was the repeated exclamation of the Americans. "Would that she could be caught in the act for aiding and abetting treason!" was the blood thirsty wish of the opposite party. At Kingsbridge and in the vicinity is now quite

a settlement. At the time to which our legion carries us back, the cottage of Mrs. Livingston was the only one to be seen for more than a quarter of a mile. No one knew how the Livingstons lived. The small tract of land which belonged to the house, imperfectly tilled as it was, could not afford one tenth sufficient support of the family. Frank followed no employment. When at home, he merely occupied his time in poring over a number of dog-eared books-occasionally rendering man's service in a household by hewing wood and drawing water. He was absent days at a time, but not even his best friend had knowledge of his whereabouts.

A few weeks before the battle of Long Island the scene to which we made brief alle in the opening of this sketch, took place.

A dark night-clear, but cold-found Mrs. Livingston superintending a well-spread table in the little back parlor. Every window was closed, and Frank, under cover of a brawny oak, seemed to be keeping watch on exterior events jewelry, made in the form of a locket. It was in front.

"Did he name the usual hour, mother?" asked Frank in an impatient tone, through the upper half of the door, which he threw open.

"He did." "It is past the time," responded Frank. "I trust no accident has taken place. You are prepared to receive the guests as they ought to be

"I am, thanks to his munificence!" replied the

"It is fortunate," gloomily muttered Frank as he closed the door and re-mounted guard, "that we are thus by chance provided for. But for these gatherings, we should often want food; and Mary, my own Mary, in her helplessness, would perish. Accursed be tyranny which has robbed me of my patrimony! May the vengeauce—"
"Hallo, Sir Sentinel!—you are careless!" said

a rough voice at his elbow. "I might have passed into the house unnoticed."

"Ab, is it you general! pardon me, I will be Frank. "Did you promise general?" more careful. It is a matter of form to ask of "Of course," replied Washington, je

"Good cheer!" replied Putnam, for it was he. "Why none that I can see!" bluntly remarked *A gentleman now resident at New Rochelle has the proofs of these facts in his possession. † Marauding bands, called "Skinners," infested the proofs of these facts in his possession.

"Enter. The rest will soon be here, I pre-

"Yes, a little business detained us." And so Putnam, without ceremony sought the back par-

"Who goes there?" asked Frank quickly, a

another figure emerged from the gloom of the

foliage which, at that time was thicker than now.

that your movements are as true to your word

"Brave boy," replied Washington, "the sol-

dier is sometimes compelled to forget an ap-

pointment in the performance of the stern re-

quirements of his position. I will at once in.

"Stay"—as he spoke some thirteen persons noiselessly approached—"I believe we are all

here. If so, you may also seek the genial at-

mosphere of your own hospitable tenement."

Thirteen persons, variously attired, some as

soldiers, others as farmers, one by one passed

the formal ordeal of security and entered the

cottage, Washington and Frank bringing up the

"Here again, widow!" was the familiar greet-

ing to Mrs, Livingston by the great man; and it

is a legendary saying, of course, that he even

went so far as to place his lips upon her cheek

"Ah general! would that I heard that remark

oftener!" replied the widow, in no way discon-

"That cannot be," gruffly spoke Putnam; "so

let us waste no more words to such effect. We

have much to consider to-night-therefore, to

"Be it as you say," mildly assented Mrs. Liv-

ingston, as she bustled about to make sure that

"To supper, then," was the unanimous excla-

"Here, Frank," said Washington, assuming

Each seat was speedily filled. Mrs. Living-

ston took her stand behind Washington's chair,

and the daughter, Rose, stationed herself at a

sideboard in the corner of the room. Not a

muscle moved among the little assemblage until

Washington had fervently implored the bless-

ings of divine providence upon the meal before

them. He had scarce delivered the concluding

AMEN, ere a loud knock was heard upon the out-

"Silence!" whispered Sullivan between his

"Who can it be Frank!" asked Mrs. Living-

ston, in alarm. "Be quiet as the grave, gentle-

"Who's there?" inquired Frank in as care-

"Good Cheer!" replied a voice which resem-

Frank arose immediately, saying-"It is

friend-I know him. He brings no good news.'

"Can anything have happened to the cause?"

inquired Sullivan, biting his lips till the blood

"No; it is to me alone that this news has in-

terest." Frank opened the door to admit a stal-

wart old man, whose countenance betrayed the

utmost anguish. He took no notice of the as-

semblage, but dropped into a seat, covered his

"Why, Nelson," said Frank, with a face a

pale as marble, while the military assemblage

gazed with wonder on the two, "how now! what

"I have killed a tory !" shouted the old man,

as he started up, "and I wish I had extinguished

"Charitable and sensible, that!" remarked

"Surely you have not walked ten miles from

"No, boy, I have not," moaned the old man.

s he warmly grasped Frank's hand and pressed

it to his bosom. "There is another tale for your

ear. You are the only friend who in the sad re-

vulsions of this time, has clung to me with in-

creased affection. When I have wanted bread.

when my cottage has been bare of meat or fuel,

you have supplied the want. An old man, alone

with a feeble daughter, had need of a prop like

vou, Frank-and I bless God that it was not de-

nied me. This morning, Frank, my sole reli-

ance, my two milch cows, were stolen by a band

of plundering tories.† My house was stripped

of all that it contained and my daughter-poor

"No-maimed! her arm is broken. Now that

I have told you. I feel relieved. I killed the vil-

lain who fired upon her, and we escaped to the

"Rests as well as kind attention can permit

in the room next to that which contains the body.

You will come to-morrow, Frank, and soothe

her sufferings-I know you will. Farewell!

must back and bury the carcass. Remember to-

morrow!" Ere any one could interpose, the old

In order to restore the spirits of the party

which were somewhat damped and diverted from

their original bilariousness by this unlooked for

interruption, Washington, after a brief lapse of

time, took from the breast pocket of his coat a

curiously wrought and very valuable piece of

of solid gold, inlaid with precious stones, and

richly ornamented with quaint devices wrought

by the purchaser. It bore no initials-no mark.

"I received this a few nights since," said th

general, as he handed it to Sullivan, "from an

"Ay! A thick veil covered her face, and

mass of drapery so concealed her form, that rec

"Did she not explain her motives for making

"To all my inquiries I could get no satisfacto-

such a beautiful and singular gift?" asked Green.

ry answer. She would only tell me that one

who admired my courage and my devotion (as

she was pleased to term my poor adherence to

the cause of liberty) to the interests of my country, would be gratified if I would accept the

"Strange! utterly incomprehensible!" said

which could indicate its ownership.

unknown female."

"Unknown?"

ognition was impossible."

tripket, and forever wear it."

"what other course was left me?"

wood. The body lies in the house,"

"Dead!" Frank's agitation was terrible.

home to tell us this?" exclaimed Frank.

face with his hands and sobbed aloud.

the seat at the head of the table, "do you take

of vourselves as may best please you."

er door.

elenched teeth.

disturbs you?"

a million lives in one."

Mary-was shot."

"And Mary-"

man had gone.

men. Frank see who it is."

less a tone as he could assume.

bled the yell of an infuriated tiger.

before the fifteen gentlemen present.

supper and to conference!"

her arrangements were perfect.

hat with a movement of deep reverence. "General, welcome once more to our unpre

"Good cheer!" A tall majestic form confront-

lor of the cottage.

as the sun to its duties."

Putnam-"only had I been in your place, the lady's lips should have borne away an evidence of a sort of seal to the treaty."

ter, and a proposition to toast the fair donor.

The jewel passed through every man's hands actions or their results, but depend upon the while the conversation proceeded, and finally aggregate bearing of the seeming trifles of the found its way back to the general, who laid it by the side of his plate. He then directed the at- importance of minute things induces a careless tention of the company to affairs concerning the ness—a want of thought—a neglect of which welfare of the country. Drawing closely to-gether, all were soon deeply engaged in discus-sing the question as to what should be the next "Call again," said a man of wealth to a humble ed the young man, who instantly removed his tending but much honored dwelling. Go in, if movement of the army which was then 12,000 purveyor of small luxuries, "I have no change it please you, for my mother is somewhat troustrong. The condition of the posts on Long Is- with me." It was no doubt true to the letter, bled concerning your delay. You know, sir, land; the position, numbers, intentions, etc., of but he had bank notes, and a few steps would the enlistment of a large body of militia, and have furnished the requisite trifle. It was a trikindred topics, formed subjects, for long, ardent, fle to the wealthy purchaser, but was it the same careful and anxious deliberation.

tant plans had come to a conclusion, it wanted really wanted the few shillings, and could not half an hour of midnight. All the guests pre- wait his "more convenient season." No-he ed that, on the day after the morrow, he was to family which were to have been purchased from be despatched on a hazardous enterprise-ALONE, the proceeds of his sale. The world would be AND AS A SPY-into the most dangerous quarters happier if there were fewer instances of this evof the enemy. His eyes sparkling with delight ident want of thought, although they may not be ed-he testified his gratitude, though not with- sion sufficient misery to call for a few remarks. out an inward pang at the thought of his Mary's The fact of a demand being small instead of sufferings. Washington shook his hands warm- being an argument for instant settlement, is comly, implored a blessing on his head, and was monly regarded as an apology for delay. The about to lead to a place of egress, when he sud- loss of credit follows the protest of a note for dealy returned to the table, and with some trep- hundreds, and the debtor will move heaven and idation searched it.

"What is it, general, that you look for?" inquired Frank.

"The jewel! the jewel!" answered Washington, nervously; "I have it not about me_I so very a trifle that it can be paid at any time. am sure I left it here; but now I cannot find it." A long search did not discover the missing article, and strange looks began to appear upon the ountenances of all present.

"Fire and furies!" shouted Putnam, after an awkward silence of some minutes: "let every man be searched. The trinket could not have walked out of the room, and I say some one must have it. Search me, and I will search the

your place at the right: I have matters of grave This proposition was objected to by none eximportance to communicate. Putnam, take the left:-Green, Sullivan, Clinton, Brown-and silence, and refused his assent. you, Sergeant Tompkins, and the rest-dispose

"Come, Livingston," said the general, kindly-"Putnam meant no insult by this-and now I reflect, it were, after all, well his design were executed. There is a mystery here, and we And its exercise may not operate upon one nust clear it up."

"I, for one-I perceive the only one-will not ston firmly.

"Nav. but-"

speech by a vehement and determined gesture. The search proceeded. "Well, then," said Washington, whose noble

beyond yours. By your conduct you arm suspi- are no such things in the world!" cion against yourself. Clear up this mystery, sir-exonerate yourself from the dark charges which could be brought against you, or you nevr see me more in the character of a friend." The young man listened to this severe address

that of a corpse, his knees shook, and his whole motions. Covering his face with both hands. he appeared lost in thought for a moment; then raising his features, which had settled into a fearfully immovable expression, he spoke-"Let my mother leave the room, give me ink

and paper, turn your backs upon me while I write, and the mystery shall vanish." Silently the half-fainting mother placed the de-

sired materials before him, and then bursting into an agony of tears, left the apartment, followed by Rose. "Now," said the young man, as he lifted his

pen, "each one here must pledge his honor that ne will not look upon or approach me, until I signify a desire that he shall do so. Suddenly as my resolution has been formed, it is inflexi-

"I pledge My honor for every man here," said Washington.

"Enough." In three minutes the paper was covered with written characters. The young man dropped upon his knees and murmured a brief prayer-a clicking sound was heard-a sudden sharp report, accompanied by a shrill shrick, followed- from his head," the group rushed to where they had left Frank The order was instantly executed, and no Livingston, and found his bleeding corpse. The sooner done than Mr. Badger replaced the hat mother had entered the room with the speed of on his head a second time, again insisting that lightning, and lay, her hair dabbling in blood, he was bald. swooning beside the remains of her boy.

"Horrible! horrible!" exclaimed Washington. as he raised the paper to read. "Listen! uncover all, and listen."

"Revile me, if you will, now I am dead-I was The old man who came here to-night has a ner thus gave his views of the matter to the law's daughter, who, when I am in the grave, will expounder: have no husband. They were without food, and This is why I could not be searched. On my we stopped playing "poker" this morning, just person will be found the evidence of my truth. Pray for me-I could not live to face the shame of the avowal. FRANCIS LIVINGSTON."

The day subsequent to the suicide, Washingcountable manner had concealed its presence. It is said that, at midnight, the hour when the live on air, though his patients may." desperate boy committed self-murder, Washington always prayed thereafter.

"I wish the ladies had the privilege of votlarly that," was the reply, "but it would be so ball at night, a ball should open me in the me interesting to electioneer them."

A son of the Emerald Isle, meeting a country- mistake, "why is that like a short gun?-Beman whose face was not perfectly remembered, cause it's a blunder buss." after saluting him, inquired his name. "Walsh," said the gentleman. "Walsh! Walsh!" said like a small particle? Because he's atom (at Paddy. "Are ye from Dublin? I know two 'em.) ould maids there of that name, was either of them your mother?"

Why is hydrophobia like bravery? Because them your mother?"

Because of the painters use.

Augusta, June 15th.

THUCOMB

A TRIFLE THAT MAY NOT BE A TRIFLE.

INTERDED FOR THOSE WHO THINK. Half the grievances of the world arise from This sally was the signal of a peal of laugh- inattention to small matters. The sum of hu to the poor vender? It would not do for the When argument and the formation of impor- latter to offend his customer by telling him he pared to depart. Frank Livingston was inform- must go home without the necessaries for his -for it was the only service he had been offer- very common. But the few that do occur occa-

> earth in a small way to avert such a catastrophe. But the same person will say "call again" to the dollar or two creditor, without the fear of consequences. It cannot affect his standing. It is and that is a reason for paying it at no particular time.

But the unreflecting man does not know bu that his creditor's credit may go by the board through his procrastination, and that creditor's verbal promise to pay to his creditor, suffer a protest equally as fatal to his good standing as a bank accident to the other. There are some businesses too which are made up of small dealings and triffing credits. The printer's demands, for example, as a rule, seldom attain two figures cept Washington. Frank strangely preserved in the dollar column. Just apply the "call again" system to him, and his paper manufacturer's bill will be about as slow as a Mississippi bond,

But the effect of the "call again" repulse tells hardest upon those who live by their daily labor. person or one family, but run through a score of families or individuals. If you could trace coluntarily submit to be searched," said Living- the dollar which you paid to a laborer in its travels for a few hours after it left your hands on Saturday evening, and note the debts it paid. "I pledge my word and honor that the jewel and the purchases it made, you might have an is not in my possession. If my word is not suf- idea of the disappointments which would have ficient guarantee of my honesty, I am unfit to been occasioned by a "call again."-Such an insight into the machinery of life might induce a train of thought which would evolve the truth Frank prevented his mother from finishing her that the trifling due should be at least as rigidly binding upon your punctuality as the larger demand, even though it has assumed the form of a bank obligation. If it only takes such rank in features assumed a stern gravity of expression, your estimation, it will all be right. Then there which never failed to terrify those that caused it, will be no "unconsidered trifles," and all will "here shall our intercourse end. Every man has see the weight of Napoleon's reply to the apolobeen searched willingly. They are all officers, gist for the neglect of what he was pleased to gentlemen, I trust-men whose high position is term "a trifle"-"Who talks of trifles? There

[Roundout Freeman.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

An amusing incident occurred in a court room some years since, in one of the back counties with a quivering lip. His face was as pallid as of Missouri. The court was seated, and a cause about to be tried. Now, his honor the judge frame seemed to be agitated by the force of his was a man well stricken in years, yet he could ride a race, shoot a rifle, and shuffle and deal as well as the "next man," and he who presumed to trifle with the dignity of "the court" on these occasions, generally suffered some.

Well as I was saying, "his honor" was seated and a cause about to be commenced, when, in a voice of thunder, the sheriff proclaimed silence. There was a pause: the judge looked up and saw an elderly man near the lawyer's table who had not yet uncovered his head. The court could not brook such disrespect to the ermine. its dignity was assailed, and his honor called out in the authoritative tone-

"Mr. Sheriff, remove that man's hat!" That functionary, who had until now stood a corner leaning upon his rifle, stepped up and politely knocked off the offender's hat with his murderous weapon; whereupon Mr. Badger, (Badger was the offender's name) seized not the sheriff, but the hat, and clapping it upon his head exclaimed-"Judge, I'm bald !"

"Mr. Sheriff," said the indignant court, "we instruct you again to remove Mr. Badger's hat

The offended judge now waxed warm, and, rising up in his seat, ordered the clerk to enter a fine of five dollars for contempt of court, and to

be committed until the fine was paid. Mr. Badger was thunderstruck! He deliberately walked up to the bench, and laying down a thief; but not in the instance you supposed. a half dollar before his honor, in a solemn man-

"Your sentence, Judge, is most ungentlemanit has been my custom to pilfer, while eating, ly-but the law is imperative, and I reckon I'll from this table, on such occasions as this, what- have to stand it; so here is "four bits," and the ever I could safely transport to her residence. four dollars and a half that you owed me when makes us squar'."

DESTROYED BY HONESTY. A gentleman tell-It is needless to say that Mary-his Mary, was ing a lady that an apothecary of her acquainproperly cared for, and that Mrs. Livingston tance had failed, and was obliged to shut up never afterwards knew want. But no kindness shop; she inquired the cause, to which the gencould restore life, and easy misery presided un- tleman replied-"He was so honest a man, that til death ended it, in "Kingsbridge cottage." instead of his loading his patients with medicines he advised them to take wholesome air, and of ton found the jewel in his pocket, where he placed it with his 'kerchief, which, in some unac- from the sale of his drugs." "Poor man," said the lady, "he is indeed to be pitied-he cannot

A Good Answer. Through mistake, a go tleman in the South of Ireland led off the dance at a country ball out of his turn. The pering," said a politician the other day. "Why," son appointed to the post of honor challenged said a bystander, "do you think your party "Sir, I cannot understand why, because I open a the intruder and received the following reply:

> Said a fellow, when he kissed the old lady by Why is a dog who so

New Arrangement.

Railroad Line for Portland and Boston.

THE STEAMER HUNTRESS, Capt. D. BLAN-Wharf, Hallowell, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 9, Gardiner at 94, and Bath at 11 o'clock A. M., and arrive in Portland in season for the three o'clock train of cars, which arrive in Boston at 8 o'clock

the same evening.

RETURNING—Leaves Portland, TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, on the arrival of the cars that leave Eastern Railroad Depot, Boston, at 71 o'clock A. M., and arrive in Hallowell early the same eve-

hing.
Passengers and freight taken or left at any of the depots between Portland and Boston.
FARE—From Hallowell to Boston, \$2,00 | Meals
Bath Boston, 1,50 | Extru.
Portland, 1,00 | C. G. BACHELDER, Agent.
Hallowell, June 10, 1846.

Hallowell, June 10, 1846.

THE Maine Mammoth Mutual Fire Insurance Company having obtained the amount required by the act of incorporation, commenced issuing Policies on the 21st inst. Watson F. Hallett has been chosen secretary of the company—and all communications will be addressed to him, at Augusta, where the office will be kept. They are now prepared to take risks on all kinda of property on as favorable terms as any other company.

JAMES DINSMORE, Pres. of Co.

BENJ. DAVIS, ESQ., is agent at Augusta. Augusta, Sept. 25, 1846.

Abdominal Supporters.

New England Truss Manufactory TAMES FREDERICK FOSTER continues to manufacture all the various approved TRUSSES, at his old stand, No. 305 Washington street, opposite No. 264, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston, where he has been for the last ten years—and his residence and business being both in the same building, he can be seen at home nearly the whole of the time, day or evening. He has more room and better conveniences for the Truss business than any

other person engaged in it in this city or any other.

Also—Abdominal Supporters for Prolapsus Uteri;
Trusses for Prolapsus Ani; Suspensory Bags, Knee Caps,
Back Boards, Steeled Shoes for deformed feet; Trusses
repaired at one hour's notice, and often times made to answer as well as new. The subscriber having worn a truss himself for the last twenty-five years, and fitted so many for the last ten years, feels confident in being able to suit

for the last ten years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him.

Convex Spiral trusses, Dr. Chase's trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leech; trusses of galvanized metal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads, Read's Spiral truss; Rundell's do; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's patent French do; Bateman's do, double and single; Stone's Trusses; also trusses for children, of all sizes. Marsh's truss; Dr. Hull's do; Thompson's Ratchet do, and the Shakes' Rocking trusses, any be laid ut this early the state of and the Shaker's Rocking trusses, may be had ut this es-tablishment. Whispering tubes and car trumpets, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard

of hearing.

All Ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten year's experience in the business

Certificates.

From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston.-Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with hernia have suffered much from the want of skillful workmen in ccommodating trusses to the peculiarities of their cases. have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well action of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments and i genious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public, as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to these important arti-cles. John C. Wannen, M. D.

From Dr. Robbins, Roxbury .- Since the death of Mr. John Beath, I have used, in preference to all other trusses, those made by Mr. J. F. Foster of Boston.
P. G. ROBBINS, M. D.

From Dr. Greene, Boston.—I have sent many person to be fitted with trusses and abdominal supporters by Jas. F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their application.

The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in cons

properly fitting them; on this account I am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and see that they are well H. B. C. GREENE, M. D. Boston, April 27, 1846.—The undersigned is familian

with the ability of Mr. J. F. Foster, to manufacture trusses, the various kinds of supporters and other apparatus required by invalids, and fully believes that the character of his work will favorably compare with that of other artists.

J. V. C. SMITH, Ed. of Boston Medical Journal.

He is the True Philanthropist.

WHO seeks to alleviate and relieve human suffering whether the disease be physical or moral; and You may show your good feelings to such an one, as also your self respect and love of health—which surely are valuable possessions—by reading and different surely are valuable. uable possessions—by reading and diffusing the knowledge of and using JONES' DROPS for HUMORS, one of the best medicines that has ever been discovered for the cure of all eruptive diseases, and successful beyond a par-allel, in the cure of Salt Rheum, Scrofula, St. Anthony's Fire or Erysipelas, Leprosy or White Scarf, Tetter or Ring-worm, Prairie Itch, and all humors, internal or external.

This medicine is recommended with perfect confidence for such affectious, if only timely, patiently and perseveringly used. It is not a quack medicine, nor is it in any degree a humbug; but truly a remedy to be desired by all who are afflicted with any of the above named complaints, and a cure as certain as any curative in the hands of man. Will you not then, friends, who are suffering, avail your-selves of this remedy, and also benefit the proprietor, by using the means so plainly placed in your way?
For sale by J. E. Ladd, and Horace Waters, Augusta;

J. Selden& Co. Hallowell; H. Smith & Co. Gar William Dyer, Waterville; O. W. Washburn, China A. H. Abbott, South China; and by many other agents in various towns in this and the adjoining States. Augusta, Nov. 13, 1845.

NO DECEPTION!

NOT a week passes away without we have to record some of the most astonishing cures of long continued asthma, incipient consumption, bleeding at the lungs, bronchitis, difficulty of breathing, and the various diseases to which the lungs and throat are subject, by FOLGER'S OLOSAONIAN or ALL-HEALING BALSAM. I has proved itself to be the best medicine ever offered to the public. Thousands have already tested its virtues, and

have never found it to fuil in caring the diseases for which it is recommended. Nor do they have to wait long in order to know whether it will be productive of good effects, as they are assured that if ONE BOTTLE produces no good effects upon the sufferer, twenty bottles will not, and it is not therefore necessary that they should spend their money BEWARE OF A SLIGHT COUGH. Although it is pass

ed over as unimportant, it will soon become seated-consumption follows in its wake. Take heed to a pain in the side and soreness in the chest, especially if attended with raising of mucous, streaked with blood. These are danside and soreness in the chest, especially if attended with raising of mucous, streaked with blood. These are dangerous symptoms; but they are quickly and effectually overcome by the above remedy. Ask the sufferer from that distressing complaint, ASTHMA, what he thinks of Folger's Olosaonian, or All-Healing Balsam, and he will tell you be cannot live comfortably without it. It relieves all that difficulty of breathing, cough, and tightness of the chest, gives quiet and refreshing slumber, and does for the asthmatic what no other remedy in the world will do—Witness the case of Henry Jackson, 13th street; William Bond, the well known Boston cracker baker, Brooklyn; Mr. Wilkinson, Hoboken; Mrs. Bell, Morristown, N. J.; Mrs. Lucretia Wells, 322 Pearl street; W. C. Gowan, Woodstock, Ulster co; and Mrs. Archibald, 35 White st. RAISING OF BLOOD is effectually checked by this remedy, when all other means have failed. Hundreds of cases might be related, where persons in the city have been given up and pronounced as past hope, who have been restored by this great remedy to the enjoyment of health.—Mrs. Thoubourne, 352 Monroe street; Dennis Kelley, 26 Water street; Charles Roberts, 171 Canal street; Henry Lisbon, 199 Rivington street; and hundreds of others who have used the remedy can testify to the truth of the above.

Lisbon, 199 Rivington street; and hundreds of others who have used the remedy can testify to the truth of the above.

Beware of using only palliative remedies, they bull into apparent security, but the progress of the disease is unchecked, and death ensues. Resort at once to thus great remedy, and you will not be disappointed in your hopes.

For sale at 106 Nassau street, New York. Also in Augusta by J. E. LADD and EBEN FULLER. Mr. Ladd will supply agents to sell again.

The above Balsam can be procured of the agents in most of the towns and villages in Maine.

To Grain Growers.

Gardiner Flour Mills.

THE " GARDINER MILLS" are now in or

ration, and the subscriber is ready to supply traders and families with FLOUR at the market price. Those Mills having been built with all the latest improvements in machinery, for the express purpose of mamfacturing FAMILY FLOUR, and the proprietors having procured a stock of prime GENESEE WHEAT, those who purchase this Flour may depend upon having a superior article. Also, for sale at the Mills, FEED of different qualities, at fair prices.
Nov. 14, 1845.
W. M. VAUGHAN.
50t

Plumbe National Daguerrian Gallery and Photographers Furnishing Depot:

A WARDED the gold and silver medals, four first p miums, and two highest honors, at the National, Massachusetts, the New York, and the Pennsylvania.

ibitions, respectively, for the most splendid colored by merreotypes and best apparatus ever exhibited.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to the weather. Instructions given in the art.

A large assortment of apparatus and stock always and stock always are structions.

A large assortment of apparatus and stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

New York, 251 Brondway; Philadelphia, 136 Chestage at; Boston, 75 Court and 58 Hanover sts; Bahtimore, 225 Baltimore st; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Peters, burg, Va., Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main st; Saratoga Springs, Broadway; Paris, 127 Vicille Rue du Temple; Liverpool, 32 Church

DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Dys-stuffs, Patent Medicines, Agethecaries' Glass Wars, Trusses, &c. bc. constantly for sale at the lowest prices and on the med vorable terms, by

27

J. E. LADD.

White Lead.

6 TONS pure and extra white lead, dry and ground, for sale very low by April 28. DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB. Vegetable Jaundice Elixir.

THIS Elixir is useful at all seasons of the year, but more especially in the spring; removing the jaundica or billious complaints caused by sudden changes in the abnosphere, on the approach of warm weather. This Elix mosphere, on the approach of warm weather. This Einir also operates as a moderate cathartic, cleaning the stomach and bowels of phlegm and vitiated bile, promoting digestion, restoring the loss of appetite, and prodecing in a short time a new and healthy action of the whole system. Half a small wine glass full, three times a day, on an empty stomach. Put up in pint bottles. (Price, 37½ da.)

For sale by

Hallowell, July, 1846.

WHALE OIL, bleached and refined, at wholesale and DILLINGHAM & TITCOME



L. MOTT' PATENT AGRICULTURAL

New Store and New Goods. ONATHAN HEDGE is happy to inform his friends and former customers that he has again resumed but ness, and taken one of the stores in the new block, (No. Union Row.) opposite Bridge's block, and formed a partnership with Lewis B. Hamlen and Asa W. Hedge, under the firm of HEDGE, HAMLEN & CO., and non

Goods, Groceries & Provisions Among which are 100 hhds. salt, 25 bbls. pork, 10 hhds. molasses, 20 bbls. and boxes sugar, 20 bags coffee, 10 bales sheetings and shirtings; prints, broadcloths, cassimers; boots, shoes, hats, caps, &c. &c., all of which will be sold for cash, country produce, or short approved credit.

All those indebted to him on old accounts, are requested

THE "Self Recommending" COUGH CANDY. new and celebrated article for coughs, colds &c. for by 48 DILLINGHAM & TITCOMS

Fire Insurance!

THE Subscriber has been appointed agent of the HOLYOKE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Salem, Mass., and is prepared to receive applications at his office.

BENJAMIN A. G. FULLER.

Augusta, August 25, 1845. Purify the Blood!

GOODWIN'S Indian Vegetable and Saraparilla Bitbillious and liver complaint, indigestion, drowsiness, headache, cutaneous and scrofulous diseases, all impurities to the blood, and general debility.

These bitters possess the great merit of being entirely regetable in every component part.
Sarsaparilla, that most inestimable root, obtained from the tropical regions of South America, has long and justly the tropical regions of South America, has long and justly been known and acknowledged by the medical world, as a most efficient purifier of the blood. In these bitters to forms one of the most essential ingriedients. The virtues of the genuine Honduras Sarsaparilla are extracted on the most scientific principles, and are combined in a highly concentrated form, with the most useful roots and herbs the vegetable world, in such a perfect manner, that their united virtues, embodied in this preparation, at brought to operate on the stomach and bowels, producing a thorough cleansing of the whole system, speedily restor-

and efficient tonic and aperient, as a mild and gentle, efficacious cathartie; in all cases of languor, drowsiness. general debility and depression of spirits so common in the spring and summer; and in all cutaneous diseases, they will be found invaluable, cleansing the stomach, restoring strength, and consequently purifying the blood!

Certificates can be shown, and references given to individuals testifying to very many remarkable cures by taking these bitters. In one word, try them faithfully, and if not

sutisfied, the money will be refunded.

Prepared only by Gro. C. Goodwin, No. 76 Union of Sold by J. E. LADD and EBEN FULLER, Augusta; B. Sold by J. E. LADD and EBEN FULLER, Augusta; B. Wales, Hallowell; A. T. Perkins and C. P. Branch, Gardiner; Wm. Dyer, Waterville; Stanley & Prince, Winthrop; M. C. Moulton, Wayne; J. Allen, Chesterville; George Culden and G. Gage, Wilton; J. Bean and D. Wood, East Wilton; J. W. Perkins, Furmington; Thos. Caswell, Farmington Falls; Blunding & Dyer, New Sharon; Ira Thing, Mt. Vernon; F. Spencer, Readfield Corner; and by agents generally throughout the State.

J. E. LADD, Wholesale agent, Augusta.

July 1st, 1846.

Flagg's Line of Packets. WILL run between AUGUSTA, HALLOWELL

and BOSTON, the present season, as follows:
Schr. GAZELLE, ELISHA SPRINGER, Master.
" VAN BUREN, T. R. POOL, ADVENT, ABISHAI SOULE, CHASHENRY, CHAS. H. BECK, One of the above vessels will sail every week from Flagg's wharf, Augusta, and from T wharf Boston, every Friday.

N. FLAGG, Augusta, agent for the Line. Augusta, April 22, 1846.

Plows, Plows!

THE subscribers are agents for the sale of D. Prouty & Co's Plows, Castings, and Agricultural Implements.

Whitman's Horse Power & Grain Cleanser.

THE subscribers give notice that they have lately erect ed a large and commedious shop, with new fixtures and muchinery, and are prepared to furnish their improved. Horse powers and also their latest improved Grain Cleans

HE subscribers hereby give notice that they conting the business of building Pitts' Horse Powers and Pitts' Machine for

Thrashing and Cleansing Grain, With the most recent improvements, at their shop at Winthrop Village, a few rods south of the Woolen Factory.

Also the common thrashers without the cleansers.

All persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine for themselves.

SAM'L BENJAMIN, SAM'L BENJAMIN, CYRUS DAVIS.

Winthrop, May 25, 1846. PITTOONS for 25 cents; a strong earthen article